BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY OCTOBER 26, 1811. [NUMBER 999.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them int he BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on Monday next at noon the Committee of General Sales, will sell by Public Auction, in Lots not exceeding 100 Bales each, a parcel consisting of 555 Bales of Surplus Cotton belonging to the Hon'ble Company. The musters may be seen, and further particulars ascertained at the time of sale.

At the same time will be sold a small quantity of damaged Cotton.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
October, 22d 1811.

શરકારી•જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ

એવીજે•શરકારી•૩૬૦•બાકી•રહેલો છે•તે•ખાટ•કરીને•આવતા•શોમવારને દીને•બેપોરે•જનરાલ•શેલેની•કાંમીટી• લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વેચશે•દર•ખાટ ૧૦૦ ગાંશડી•કરતાં•વધુ•કરશે•નહી•શંનદી•ગાંશડી•જુમલે ૫૫૫ પાંનશો•પંચાવંનછે• તેનો•નમુનો•તથા•શરવે•વીગત•વેચવાની•વખતે•માલુમ•થાશે ❀

બીજુ•તેજ•વખતે•ખરાબ•થએલો• થોડોએક•૩૬૦છે•તેપણ•વેચો•જાશે ❀

તા• ૨૨ મી•અકટોબર•શંને ૧૮૧૧

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
October, 22d 1811.

શ્રી

ષનગ્રગીચ્યાગીનચેષનછેણે

ઐજીવે ષનગ્રગગ્રપુષઘગ્રીગ્ર ઐગ્ર ઘેઐતાગ્રગગ્રસનઐતેગેમગગી ઐનગ્રઘગીષનગ્રષઐષચીગ્રગ્રીગીઐ ગ્રગીમસનગીગ્રીતીષઘનગ્રગ ઐંઘન ગગઠ્યાગ્રગીતાગ્યાગતી ઐણાનગ્ર ગીષગ્યાગગઠ્યાગગીગ્રન ૮૬૬ ઘઐતત્યાચાનગીગ્ર ઘષગીસ્તન ષ ઘગ્રેગ્રેઐતગ્રગ્રચેવેઐષ ગ્રગગીમઘે ઈષ *

ઘણીતેચેવેઐષઐગ્રઘ ગ્રઘઐ ગ્રગ્રપુષક્રેડગ્રગાઘઐતાગી વીગ્ર

ગ્રગઈષ તારીખે 22 ગઐષગ્રવે ઘન ષન ૧૮૧૧ ઈંગ્રેજી ❀

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
October, 22d 1811.

Advertisement by Government.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant HAWKINS, of the Corps of Engineers to frame a correct survey of the Oarts, Batty Grounds, and other Lands in the Districts of Bombay and Mahim, as well with the view of delineating and establishing the Boundaries and extent of each person's property as of that belonging to the Hon'ble Company; a measure which has appeared to Government indispensible and well calculated to promote the interests of all parties;

Notice is hereby given that all Fazandars, Randiers, or Izardars, Coorubies and Meetagars, are desired to afford the said Lieutenant HAWKINS, every facility in discharging the important duties confided to him, and they are further enjoined to produce on the requisition of of the Collector of Bombay, or of his assistant, or of the said Lieutenant HAWKINS, all written Tenures or such other Documents as they may be in possession of, by which their respective Lands are held, and such as may have those instruments in keeping else where are allowed six weeks from this date to procure them or otherwise it is to be concluded none exist. Those found to resist such requisition will be duly reported to Government by the Collector.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
October, 22d 1811.

શરકારી•જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ

એવીજે•બંદર•મુબાજ•તથા•માહેમ અડીની•વાડી•તથા•ખેતર•વગારે•જમીનોછે•તે•દર ૧ કરજેનદારોનુ•ફેટલુએક કરજેનછે•તથા•શરકારનુ•ફેટલુછે•તે•શરવેનુ•નીશાની•તથા•હદ•બાંધીનેનકી તપારાણી•કરવા•શાંગ•લેફટેનેટ•હાકીનશ•ઇજીનેરને•હનરાબલ•ગોવરનર•કોશલમાંથી•મુકરર•કીધોછે•કાંએજે•આએ•ઠરાવ•કીધાથી•શરવેને• શાંગ•આશે•માંઠે•શરકાર•મધે•વાજબી•નજર માં•આવેછે ❀

તે•શાંગ•શરવે•કરજેનદારો•તથા•રેદેર•અથવા•ઇજારેદાર•તથા•કુલબી•તથા•મીઠ•આગારી•એ•શરવેને•જાણ•એવીજે•લેફટેનેટ•હાકીનશને•એ•મોટુ•કાં

મ•કરવા•શાંગ•શરવેઆમિ•મદત•થઇને•શ્રી•મુબાઇના•કલેકટર•અથવા•એકના•આશીશટંન•તથા•લેફટેનેટ•હાકીનશ•લોક•પાશે•કરજેનછે•તેનુ•ખત•પતર•માંગશે•તે•શરવેને•દેખાડવા • બીજુ•જેકાંઇ•ખત•પતર•હાજર•નહી•હોએતે•લાવીને•દેખાડવા• શાંગ• મુદત•મહીના•દોડની•આએ•તારીખ•પાશેથી• આપીછે•તે•દોડ•મહીના•મધે•લાવી•નહી•દેખાડાતો•નહીંછે•એમ•કરી•જાણેછે બીજુ•જેકોઇ•એ•માંનશે•નહી•તેનો• રપોટ•મી•કલેકટર•શરકાર•મધે•કરશે તા• ૧૯ મી•અકટોબર•શંને ૧૮૧૧

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence..

BOMBAY CASTLE,
October, 22d 1811.

શ્રી

ષનગ્રગીચ્યાગીનચેષનછેણે

ઐજીવેંગીનેઊઘઈષ તગ્રસ્ત ગીમેઐગીષગ્રગ્યાષેતેવગેન ષગ્રી નીઘઐતત્યાષઘન ઐગ્રગ્રવેંઘગ્ર ચેગ્રીતેગ્ર ગ્રષેંઘઐષષનગ્રગ્રચે ગ્રઐઘઐયચિનગ્રશાપઘઘગ્રઘેન નગ્રીપાઘણી ગ્રગ્રપીગ્યણુનઐગ્ર ઐનેંઠ ઘગ્રીનષઈગીનચેયાગીઘન ગ્રઘઘગોપનતેનપગ્રેઐગ્ર ગીનવે ગ્રીઘઘઐતગ્રનણગ્રીઘગગ્રપ ઘગ્ર ગ્રતઘણીગ્યાનેષગ્રષિઘને ઐઈઘ ગ્યણુન ષનગ્રગ્રષ ગણીઘગીગે નઘઐઘઘે ❀

ત્યાષષગ્રગ્રેઐંઘાનચેઘઘે ગ્રી ઘઈગ્રચેરાનજગ્રઘઘીપગ્રીઠઘગગી યાષગ્રષેગ્રણઐગીવે મશાનનીઘઐ ઘગ્રીનંઐયાષઘેનઉગ્રગ્રગગીગી ગ્ર નષેઘઘઘઘગ્રઘીગ્રઘતઘેણેન ગંગી નેઐઘીઘગ્રઘઐગઠન ગ્રીઘતત્યાચાઘ ગીષઠેઠ ગ્રીઘગ્રશાનનીઘઐઐગ્રઠ નેઠગ્રેગ્રગ્રષઘઘગ્રઐગ્ર ઘઐતત્યાચે ઐતઘત્રેપીચાનતીઘતીષગ્રઘી તઘે ગણીઘણીગ્રીઐતઘત્રે ઘગ્રીનગ્રષ

તીઘતીઘણુન ઘઐષઘયાગ્રગીતા યાતેનઐપાણેઘઘીડગ્રઘીન્યાચી ઊઘતઘીઉઘઐઘીડગ્રઘીન્યાને ઘા ણુનઘઐપીઉગ્રઘીતન ગ્રઘીગ્યણુન નીનઘેઐગ્રેગ્રગ્રઈઘઘણીનેગ્રેણીઘ ગ્રન્યેગ્રગીતીઘત્યાઘનપોઠ ગ્રંઘગ્રઠ ઘનગ્રગ્રતગ્રગીતીઘ તારીખે ૧૯ ગ ઐઘગ્રવેઘન ષન ૧૮૧૧ ઈંગ્રેજી ❀

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
October, 22d 1811.

Advertisement.

TO be Sold by Public Action, at the Marine Gate, on Monday the 4th of November, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, Sundry old Marine Stores, belonging to the Hon'ble Company condemned in Survey.

The Articles to be cleared a way and paid immediately or resold at the risk and loss of the first purchasers.

A list of particulars may be seen at my Office.

G. LUKIN,
Marine Storekeeper.

BOMBAY,
Marine Store-keeper's Office,
24th October 1811.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. H. HAMILTON,
Sec. Marine Department.

જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ•એવીજે

શરકારી•ફેટલુક•મરીન•ઇશટોર• એટલે•વાંકાણીનો•કરશાજીનો•જુનો• શાંમાંન•તપાશતાં•શરકારના•કામનુંન ઠગ•તે•શાંગ•તે•શોમવારને•દારે•તા• ૪ માશ•નવેમબર•કલાક ૧૦ દુપર•જુનાં ગોદીકાંનાંનાં•બારનાંનાં•માગાલ•દુધા ગ•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વેચુ•જશે ❀

કીમત•આપીને•માલ•વેલો•કાડી•લજજએ•નહીતો•ફરીથી•વેચીને•જેનુ કશાંની•થશેતે•પેહેલા•ખરીદાર• પાશેથી•લેશે ❀

દુપર•લખેલી•જીનશોની•ટીપ•વીગતની•મરીન•ઇશટોર•કીપરની•હાટીશાંજોવી ❀

તા• ૨૪ મી•અકતોબર•શંને ૧૮૧૧

G. LUKIN,
Marine Store-keeper.

BOMBAY,
Marine Store-keeper's Office,
24th October 1811.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. H. HAMILTON,
Sec. Marine Department.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the transfer Office instituted at this Presidency under date the 23d of June 1808; is abolished from this date.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

JOHN FARISH.
Act. Sec to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22d OCTOBER 1811.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM EAST, as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry has taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant DANIEL DUMARESQ of the same Corps deceased, and after payment of Servants Wages, Funeral Expences &c. has lodged the balance of the Estate amounting to Rupees One Thousand and Thirteen and Three Quarters in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

POORBUNDER,
1st *August* 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of WILLIAM CHICHELY BUNCE Esq. late of the Honorable Company's Civil Service Deceased.

ADMINISTRATION to the Estate of the said WILLIAM CHICHELY BUNCE having been granted by the Court of Canterbury to WILLIAM BUNCE Esq. the natural and lawful Father of the Deceased; All persons having Claims on the said Estate are requested forthwith to furnish an account of the nature and amount thereof to Lieutenant BELLASSIS one of the Constituted Attornies of the said WILLIAM BUNCE and all persons indebted thereto are requested to pay without delay what may be due by them respectively to Lieutenant BELLASSIS in order that the same may be applied according to law in discharge of the Debts affecting the said Estate.—Bombay 11th October 1811.

D. H. BELLASIS,
One of the Constituted Attornies of the said William Bunce the Administrator to said Estate.

In the Goods of ESPERANCA PIMENTO, Deceased.

THE Executors being about paying over the Balance of the Effects of the said Estate as well as delivering over all Papers and securities belongiug to her husband ANDRE PEREIRA (whom she survived) to the Legatee named in her Will by the first of November next; All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 11th October 1811.

CHARIOT and HORSES.

TO be sold by public Auction, on Monday next the 28th instant, by Messrs. BAXTER FERRAR and Co. at noon precisely.

A strong neat Chariot with a pair of hardy quiet Bay Horses and Harness—to the highest bidder.

Bombay, 25th October 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 28th Inst.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOWS' STREET,

AN Elegant Eight Light Lustre, and an entire invoice of Glass Ware, Consisting of Elegant Cut Glass Butter, and Sweetmeat Vats Leiguar and Cruiet Frames with Elegant Cut Glass Bottles Cut and Plain Tumblers and Wine Glasses &c. &c. &c.

N. B. B. F. & Co. Have 2 excellent Godowns to let in Meadow Street which may be seen on application to them.

Bombay, 26th October 1811.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT Captain J. STEWART, lately in Command of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, having in conformity to the Articles of War, taken charge of the Effects of the late Ensign JOHN WILLIAMSON, of the same Corps—has deposited the Surplus (after payment of all Regimental debts) in the Treasury of Bombay.

J. STEWART,
Capt. Lieut. lately Commanding 2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

KAIRA,
14th October, 1811.

Advertisement.

ON Wednesday next the 30th instant, will be Sold by public Auction, at Messrs. J. MITCHEL and Co's Auction Rooms, on account of the concerned 2 Rudder Chains, a Chain Brace, some Pintles, Gudgeons &c. &c. &c. fit for a 1200 Ton Ship.

Also one pair of 4 Light Lustres, 1 pair of China Drawers with Bookcase.—a four Barrelled Organ, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock 2 Chariot and Horse.

Bombay, 26th October 1811.

A CARD.

Notice is hereby Given,

"THAT the sale by Retail of Europe Goods, brought out by Captain HARRINGTON, will positively close at 4 o'Clock this afternoon, preparatory to the departure of the Scaleby Castle, and that no private offers for the Articles that remain unsold can be received after 4 o'Clock on Monday afternoon at furthest."

Bombay, October 26th 1811.

SECOND Madras Government *LOTTERY* FOR 1811.

List of Prizes drawn to the Tickets, in the above Lottery, disposed of by Messrs. FORBES & Co..

Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 5516 5562 5626 5645 5664 5700 5703 5722.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 5513 5518 5521 5523 5524 5526 5535 5537 5543 5545 5548 5555 5563 5564 5567 5571 5573 5575 5582 5587 5592 5598 5607 5612 5619 5629 5631 5632 5633 5635 5636 5641 5649 5652 5655 5667 5668 5670 5675 5676 5686 5688 5705 5706 5712 5713 5715 5717 5720.

Bombay, 18th October 1811.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
At R. Maclean's Godowns
IN MEADOW STDEET,
FOR READY MONEY.

MADEIRA WINE; a few Pipes that may be approved of upon tasting.

Ditto in Bottles at	24 Rs.	per Dozen.
Port Wine (per the Scaleby Castle)	30	
Coniac Brandy, at 15 Rupees per Gallon	42	
Jamaica Rum 8 do.	22	
Fine Ripe Pale Ale from Hodgson,	12	

Bombay 18th October 1811.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT GOA,
On the 31st October,
(IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF)
THE SHIP

VENTUROZA,

WITH all her TACKLE, CABLES &c. as she now lies at Anchor in the River of Pangim, belonging to the late Mr. J. B. GOETHALS. The said Ship was built at Demaun in the year 1805.

Further particula.s may be known on application to Capt. J. C. D'LANCASTER, and Major FRANCISCO AUGUSTO CABRAL, of Goa, Attornies to the Widow.

For Freight,

TO ANY PORT OR PLACE,
The English Ship
FUTTEH RAHMANEY,
CAPT. SMYTH,

BURDEN 350 Tons, Copper bottomed.

Application for the above to be made to Cazee GOOLAM HUSSEIN MAHARY.

Bombay, 19th October 1811.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the slight alteration of "The Pilot that weathered the Storm." To an original effusion of the Muse in honor of the eminent judicial character, for whom the above popular song has been adapted, we should willingly have given a place in our columns. But we are afraid that Panegyric at second hand would not be relished by the good taste of the object of it, and that its insertion in our Poet's corner would only expose us to the reproach of wishing to flatter without the due means of praise.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1811.

The festivities of last week were closed by the dinner given to R. Rickards Esq. As in the account which we gave of the former feasts, we omitted to particularize the festoons of flowers and pendent lamps, and pots of ever blooming shrubs, which adorned the scene, and abstained from entering into a detail of the various toasts and speeches and plaudits, to which the hilarity of the evening gave birth, so shall we at present content ourselves with simply recording what was peculiar to this occasion. Brigadier General Malcolm, who again filled the chair, prefaced the health of Mr. Rickards with the following words.

"The unexpected indisposition of that worthy veteran General McPherson has left the Chair vacant, and occasioned my being called to the honor of presiding at the present meeting. I now rise to give a toast which I must preface with one or two observations:—This is, Gentlemen, the third time within a very few days, at which most present have assembled in a convivial manner to mark by a social and sincere testimony of public respect, and private esteem, their feelings on the departure of some of the principal members of this society to England. The first was a public entertainment given to a public character whose fame is not local, nor indeed confined to the wide limits of the possessions of his native country. The next was in honor of a distinguished member of the commercial community of this prosperous Island. The third of our social meetings is happily brought together to endeavor to do honor to a distinguished Civil Servant of the Honorable East India Company, (loud applauses). Your approbation Gentlemen at this mention of our object, must speak forcibly to the feelings of my friend and if an acquaintanee of more than twenty years has given me any knowledge of him, I can declare my conviction that such honors as these which proceed from hearts warm with friendship, and esteem, are what he covets above all others. From the nature and extent of our Empire in India, the various public duties which a Civil Servant of the Company of his character must have performed during a period of twenty six years residence in this country, embrace a sphere (as far as the exercise of power and its action upon the happiness and misery of a great number of his fellow beings are concerned) more like that of a Prince than of a subject in Europe. Such a person therefore must be assailed with all those temptations and dangers which beset great power in every part of the universe. If strong in virtuous principles he withstands grosser corruptions, he is still liable to have his mind injured, though not contaminated, by the nature of the situations in which he is placed. Habits foreign to those of his native country, an unworthy pride in station, a false estimate of his own importance, an inordinate love of power, if not of despotism, are the rocks with which he is surrounded. If he steers clear of all these dangers and we recognize him, when on the eve of departure for that fair land of liberty to which all our eyes are turned, pure and unstained in his public character, with the unchanged manners of an English Gentleman, with a heart unspoiled by the world, and with all these sentiments of manly sincerity, and glowing patriotism that characterized his youth, he is assuredly an object of the most just respect and esteem. It is the health of such a man that I now propose and when I look round at this meeting and read my own feeling in the looks of all, I am tempted to wish my friend joy that he is no longer in public station; if he enjoyed power and its attendant influence the character of this general tribute to his virtues might be suspected."

Mr. Rickards then rose and addressed the company as follows

"GENTLEMEN,

"I beg you will accept my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have done me in this respectable meeting. It is gratifying to me in proportion to the interest which a long residence in this settlement has been so well calculated to inspire, and I shall carry with me to my native country this flattering testimony of your approbation as the most pleasing recompence I could receive of my services here. May you all, Gentlemen, be prosperous and happy and may you be assured that I shall ever remember Bombay with the same interest with which I have invariably laboured to promote its welfare, (applause) and the friends I leave in it with gratitude and affection.

"To the Chairman my thanks are peculiarly due for the handsome manner in which this entertainment has been conducted, and the sentiments he has just been pleased to express. On the merits of this distinguished Officer it would be superfluous in me to enlarge. His talents and his social virtues are known to all, and as an old and esteemed friend it is peculiarly gratifying to me that he should have been selected to preside at this meeting."

Mr. R. then gave General Malcolm in a bumper toast which was received and drank with the warmest applause.

The company did not break up till a late hour.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Ross, 2d 10th R. M. N. I.
Ensign Wilson, 80th Foot.
Ensign W. Black, B. M. B.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Colonel Baillie, Artillery.
Lieutenant Jackson, Invalids.
Lieutenant Ross, 2d 10th M. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE. AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

On Saturday night about eleven o'clock a new ship was floated out of the Dock. She was beautifully illuminated and her progress into the harbour was greeted with the cheers of the spectators. She was named by Charles Forbes Esq. who saluted her bows with a bottle of *British Porter*, and conferred on her a name, which will live in British history, in ages far beyond the endurance of the noble timber of which the ABERCROMBY is composed. She is reckoned one of the most beautiful ships ever built here and is perhaps the most perfect model of a merchantman in the world. Her tonnage is 1283 tons and she has been completed in the short period of about ten months; thus adding if possible, to the already well earned fame of the Master Builder, *Jemsettjee Bomonjee.*

Immediately after the floating of the *Abercromby*, the Keel of the CORNWALLIS of 74 Guns was launched into the new Dock, accompanied with the same honors which were bestowed on her predecessor.

October 20th arrived Grab Ship Mustapha, Captain William Muften, from Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

September 30.

The two Arab vessels, whose arrival from Bombay and Judda we noticed in our last, are the Fathelkhire and Fathelbarree. The former is last from the coast of Malabar. Passengers per Fathelkhire from Bombay: Ensign A. Dun, 1st Bat. 2d Bombay N. I.; Mr. Robert Hardy, free mariner.

On Friday se'ennight, the H. C. ship Amboyna, Captain Lyell, passed Kedgeree outwards for Rangoon. Passengers: Capt. Canning, Envoy to the Court of Ava, and suite.

On Saturday se'ennight, the Brig Madurese, Captain Lambert, sailed for Penang.

The Country ship Kurreem Bux, Captain Medlycott, passed Kedgeree on Wednesday last, bound to Madras and Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

October 2.

His Majesty's Brig Actæon sailed from Calcutta on Thursday last for Kedgeree. Captain Cator left town yesterday, and the Brig will proceed to sea as soon as he arrives on board.

Henry Mundy, Esq. of the Civil Service. and Captain Gubbins, of His Majesty's 24th Foot, return to Europe with the Actæon, on account of ill health.

The ship Margaret, Captain Sterling, arrived in the river on Wednesday last from the Persian Gulph.

Letters have been received by the Margaret, from the Reverend Doctor Martyn and Captain Lockett, who left Bengal in February last, on a tour through Persia to Bagdad. At the date of the present accounts they had arrived at Sheraz, much pleased with those parts of Persia, through which they had travelled, but greatly disgusted with the manners of the people.

MADRAS.

October 12,

Arrival,—October 5, Cutter Trial, Capt. P. Dewith, from Columbo, left 19th Sept.—6th, Schooner Tiger, Capt. Ravelli, from Coringa, left 18th Sept. and Masulipatam, 2d Oct.—7, Schooner Maria, Capt. C. F. Kuhler from Columbo, left 28th Sept.—Brig Carolus. Capt. J. G. Summer, from do. do.—8th, Brig Abanoldeina, Capt. John Smith, from do. left 24th September.—Schooner La Liane, Capt. D'Lamare, from Bourbon, left 1st Sept.—9th Boat Maria Capt. Jacob Handrians, from Trincomallie.—10th, Brig Sea Horse, Capt. N. Bersay, from Mauritius, left 6th Sept.—Ship Charles Baillie, Capt. G. Hammert, from Penang, left 24th August.—Brig Futtey Khire, Capt. H. Hodges, from Bourbon. left 30th August. Ship Currim Bux, Capt. E. Medlycote, from Calcutta, left 28th August.—11th, Schooner Little Witham, Capt. J. Barbot, from Trincomillie, left 5th Oct.—Cutter Gureryda, Capt. D. Sutherlaud, from Columbo, left 3d October.

Departures—October 6th, Schooner Tobalsk, Capt. G. D'Costa, to Masulipatam.—Schooner Alert, Captain J. Young, to Mauritius.—Brig Ariel, Captain Francis Dickson, to Columbo.—8th, Brig Welcome Return, Capt. C Parkins, to Calcutta.—10th, Brig Sea Nymph, Captain H. J. Ryckman, to Mauritius.

Madras Intelligence.

October 12th, 1811.

APPOINTMENTS. &c.

Mr. Josiah M. Heath, Register to the Court of Udalut in zilla Chingleput.

Mr. Edward Smalley, do. do. in zilla Dharapooram.

Ensign Shedden, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Bengal, for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Hockley, to act as Adjutant to the 2d battalion of Artillery, and draw the allowances, until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Willock.

Captain Marett of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, and Ensign Taylor of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year. The pay of Ensign Taylor will cease from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant Crisp of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Bengal, on leave of absence for three months.

On Saturday last, the Honorable Sir John Newbolt, embarked under a salute of 15 guns, on board his Majesty's ship Piedmontaise, Lieutenant Lewin, for Bombay—to act as Recorder of that Settlement, agreably to the Charter, on the vacation of Sir James Mackintosh, who from ill health, is about to proceed to Europe.

Lady Newbolt and Mr. John Newbolt accompany Sir John on the Piedmontaise.

On Thursday last a Session of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal delivery, commenced at the Court House in Fort Saint George, before the Hon. Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, Chief Justice, and Sir F. Macnaughten, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

The following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq. Foreman.

John Read,	James Cochrane,
Richard Bromley,	Francis Ellis,
Henry Burnaby,	William Hart,
William Oliver,	John Binny, (Jun.)
Thomas Parry,	John Hodgson Pearson,
George Strachey,	Archibald Douglas,
Edward Croft Greenway,	John Tulloh,
Thomas Harris,	David Hill,
William Cook,	William M'Taggart, Esqrs.
John Casamaijor,	

The Honorable the Chief Justice, shortly addressed the Jury detailing the contents of the Calender when they retired with the Bills of Indictment to their own Room.

Calcutta Intelligence.

September 30, 1811.

The festival of the Doorgah Poojah was last week celebrated throughout Calcutta and its vicinity, by all the Native population, with the usual circumstances of nocturnal glare and clangor. Many of the Nautches were prepared with considerable splendour and expence, particularly at the houses of Gopee Mohun Tagore, of the late Rajah Sookmoy, of Rajah Rajkissen, and Gopee Mohun Deb. A female singer of extraordinary celebrity performed at the house of Rajah Sookmoy, and enchanted even those ears, to which Hindoostanee music was the least familiar. Her voice is of no remarkable compass, but possesses a sweetness of tone, that is described as quite unequalled, while it is modulated with a taste very unusual indeed among Native singers. Of the other performers at these Nautches, there were none particularly distinguished, if we expect a boy at the house of Gopee Mohun Tagore, whose attitues and expression in dancing were not wanting either in grace or animation. A groupe of masques gave an English character to the entertainment at one or two of the principal houses, but added little to the general effect. The figures were arrayed in a variety of grotesque habiliments; but the spectator was a good deal puzzled to discover, what they were meant to represent.

BOMBAY.

Deaths. At Penang on the 9th August after a lingering illness, aged 25 years, Henry Robert Whitecombe Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, deeply and sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Serroor on the 18th October Captain Nathaniel Allen 1st 5th B. N. I.

At Batavia, in consequence of the fever, John Leyden, Esq. M. D. of the Madras Establishment.

"Fade day-dreams sweet, from memory fade!
The perished bliss of youth's first Prime,
That once so bright on fancy play'd,
Revives no more in after time.
Far from my sacred natal clime,
I haste to an untimely grave;
The daring thoughts, that soar'd sublime,
Are sunk in Ocean's southern wave."

BENGAL.

Marriage.—On Tuesday the 24th ultimo, Mr. David Wilson, to Miss Mary Jones, Sister to the Lady of Colonel Muselback.

Births.—On Friday the 27th ultimo, the Lady of T. Templeton, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Monday the 23d ultimo, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. T. Thomason, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday the 23d ultimo, the Lady of George Tyler, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the same day, the Lady of John Bunce, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.

On Thursday the 19th ultimo, the Lady of R. M. Bird, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Moradabad, on the 6th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant W. B. Salmon, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 16th Aug. the Lady of John Byng, Esq. of a Son.

October 2d the lady of J. H. Harrington, Esq. of a son.

Deaths.—On Sunday last; the infant Daughter of Mr. Samuel Pike, of the H. C. Marine.

On Monday the 23d ultimo, Mrs. Sarah Franks.

Lately, at Chittagong, Miss White, Daughter of the late Colonel White, of the Bengal Establishment.

At Kissengunge, on the 15th ultimo, the infant Son of Captain W. C. Lewis Bird, aged five months and nine days.

MADRAS.

Births.]—On Wednesday morning, at the Presidency, Lady Macnaghten, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 23d ult. the Lady of the Reverend C. Phole, of a son.

At Madras, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel J. Dighton, of a son.

On the 21st ultimo, the Lady of William Sheffield, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Wossapettah, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Charles Elphinstone, of a son.

At St. Thome, on Thursday last, the 3d October, Mrs. H. Chapman, of a Daughter.

Deaths.]—Lieutenant Colonel Macgrath, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Wilson, of his Majesty's 89th Regiment.

At Sea, on board the Honorable Company's ship Ann, on her passage to Europe, Mr. William Wheeler, of the Firm of Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co. Merchants, Madras.

POSTSCRIPT.

Yesterday evening the Hon'ble Company's ships the Mills, Capt. Rainecock and the Moffatt, Capt. Barber, anchored in the Harbour having left England on the 30th May and Madeira on the 2d July.

Passengers by the Mills.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Mignan,—Miss Mignan and 3 children,—Mr. Morris, Writer,—Mr. Rogers, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. Meriton, Cadet,—Mr. Rochfort, ditto,—Mr. John Alford, Free Mariner,—Messrs. J. and R. Kenchant, Volunteers for the Marine,—Mr. Tomkisson, Assistant Surgeon for Madras, and Mr. Duncan, ditto for ditto.

Passengers by the Moffat.

Colonel and Mrs. Boyé,—Captain and Mrs. Fallon,—Captain and Mrs. Campbell,—Mrs. Martinant,—Miss Kennedy,—Captain Rabenack,—Messrs. Falconar, Ramsden, Mitchel and Lamto.

These ships bring intelligence of a signal but sanguinary victory obtained by Marshal Beresford over the French under Soult. We are sorry to find the names of Major General Hoghton, and Colonel Duckworth among the killed. The enemy are said to have lost 9000 and the English 3000 men.

His Majesty has had, we are sorry to say, a relapse.

Lord Melville is dead.

The Duke of York is Commander in Chief.

The Gazette containing the account of Marshall Beresford victory is in hand a appear in a Supplement in the course of the day

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

BRIXHAM, MAY, 29, 1811.

Dispatches from Lord Wellington, state that the enemy's whole army collected on the 2d of May, and on the 3d and 5th made two desperate attacks on the combined English and Portuguese army; they were received with the usual steadiness and courage of Britons, who repulsed the enemy: three times did the French return to the charge, and were as often repulsed, with immense slaughter; when they finally retired, leaving four thous and behind them, in killed and wounded, and seven hundred prisoners; after which, they lost great many men in their flight across the river Aqueda. The combined army lost about twelve hundred men in killed, wounded, and missing.

Copy of a Letter, dated Falmouth, May 26, received there by the Walsingham packet.

"The allies under Marshal Beresford fought the combined French armies under Marshal Soult, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant, in Alentejo; the loss on both sides is enormous,—eight thousand of the allies killed and wounded. The first Battalion of the Regiment of the Buffs has but four whole men remaining. The Spaniards fought nobly;—they put the whole of the French advanced guard, of four thousand, to the sword. General Houghton, Sir William Mayers, and colonel Duckworth, killed; general Cole, general Sir William Stewart, and Collins, wounded." The number of the killed and wounded which they enemy left in the field of battle was incalculable, supposed to be one half of their army. The battle however was expected to be renewed, and a reinforcement of twelve thousand men was expected from Lord Wellington. The British remained masters of the field. It is said the French have abandoned Almeida, after blowing up the works"

It is supposed that the cause why so great a number was slain, is, that the attack was made on the entrenchments of the enemy.

News received at Madeira 27th June 1811.

By a small vessel from Lisbon in four days it is said, that Admiral Cotton had taken the whole of the French Toulon Fleet, consisting of 9 ships of the Line, two Frigates, with 10,000 men on board of them.

Ferdinand the VII late King of Spain is married to a Princess of the House of Austria (the Sister of the Empress of France.)

Badajos although it had three breaches still held out.

Massena had received a new reinforcement of an whole army.

A third Review issuing quarterly from the Press, has lately made its appearance in London, called the British Review and London Critical Journal. As we are occasionally in the habit of publishing articles from the other two popular publications we have availed ourselves of a dearth of public intelligence, to insert the opening article of the new Review. As the Edinburgh Review, on the one hand, may be said to advocate the opinions of that party which is headed by Lord Grenville and Lord Grey, & the Quarterly Review, on the other hand, leans toward Mr. Canning and his party, so, on those topics which have lately occupied a large portion of the public attention, the new Review seems to have espoused the opinions of that party of which Mr. Pereival may be called the head.

THE BRITISH REVIEW, AND *LONDON CRITICAL JOURNAL.*

MARCH, 1811.

Art. I. *Advice to a Young Reviewer, with a Specimen of the Art.* Oxford, 1807. Parker and Cook. Rivingtons, London.

When we first resolved to "promote ourselves by our own authority to the office of Reviewers," which our readers may be assured is no sinecure, we were naturally anxious to seek for every thing that could inform our judgments, or guide our consciences, in an affair which places both in so responsible a situation. The great object we proposed to ourselves was no less than to fill up a chasm in this department of literature, by endeavouring to lay before the public such observations upon books, *and upon the subjects* of which they treat, as our means of information, and a judgment *unbiassed by party views*, or *private objects of ambition*, might suggest. We could not but observe, that every one of our contemporaries had set out with professing, and of course with *intending* the same objects; yet had, almost without exception, entirely deviated from it. It became therefore a matter of the utmost concern to us, to discover by what fatality this deviation had been occasioned, in hopes that we might ourselves avoid so common, yet apparently so disgraceful a failure. We have accordingly spared no pains either in reading, reflection, or conversation, to investigate the sources of the evil. In the course of our researches the little pamphlet now before us fell into our hands. It at once afforded a solution of our difficulties, and a vindication of our contemporaries. In justice to them therefore, particularly as we do not find it so generally known as it deserves to be, we cannot forbear offering an analysis of its contents for the amusement of our readers, accompanied with such observations, alterations, and additions, as the lapse of three years may be supposed to have rendered expedient in the policy of our undertaking. We trust that the public will duly appreciate the risk we are incurring for their sakes, in this innocently perhaps furnishing grounds for our own future condemnation. We will venture, however, to assert, that if our readers receive but half the amusement and instruction from *the advice* we may presume to give them in the several departments of knowledge, on which they may seek for information in our pages,—which we have just received from a perusal of this piece of "advice" to ourselves; we shall have no cause to feel anxiety as to the popularity and success of our undertaking.

This little work exhibits a tolerably complete specimen of that style in composition which the French call "persiflage;" a style of which we confess ourselves, in general, not to be great admirers; because it too often implies, in him who uses it, a mixture of arrogance and presumption, of pride and malevolence, which indicates a shallow understanding and a corrupt heart. But there are exceptions to this general censure; and we think that there cannot be a more emphatic one, than where arrogance and presumption, pride and malevolence, are themselves the objects of the satire. In this case it seems perfectly allowable to turn the arms of the assailants into instruments of chastisement against them, and truly our author appears to have practised this dextrous hostility with great address.

"Obruit adversas acies, revolutaque tela
Vertit in auctores—"

Claudian

He begins by warning his pupils in the following terms

"You are now about to enter on a profession which has the means of doing much good to society, and scarcely any temptation to do harm. You may encourage genius, you may chastise superficial arrogance, expose falsehood, correct error, and guide the taste and opinions of the age in no small degree by the books you praise (or censure)." "There is a mysterious authority in the plural WE which no single name, whatever may be its reputation, can acquire; and under the sanction of this imposing style, your strictures, your praises, and your dogmas, will command universal attention, and be received as the fruit of united talents acting on one common principle,—as the judgments of a tribunal who decide only on mature deliberation, and who protect the interests of literature with unceasing vigilance." (P. 1.)

This responsibility is an alarming consideration to a young Reviewer, under the weight of which he might sink, did not his instructor kindly come to his aid, and shew him the facility with which the pledge may be redeemed.

"Now as in the conduct of life nothing is more to be desired than some governing principle of action, to which all other principles and motives must be made subservient; so in the art of reviewing I would lay down as a fundamental position which you must never lose sight of, and which must be the main spring of all your criticisms,—*write what will sell.*" Be not staggered at the sound of a precept which, upon examination, will be found as *honest* and virtuous as it is *discreet*. "All your efforts will be unavailing if men will not read what you write. Your utility, therefore, it is plain, depends upon your popularity; and popularity cannot be attained without humouring the taste and inclination of men." (P. 2.)

This, to be sure, is a very convenient doctrine; but it seems at first sight to militate a little against the principles of integrity, which an ingenuous young Reviewer would be disposed at least to set out upon. He might be inclined to suspect that "acting in a judicial capacity, his conduct should be regulated by the same rules by which the judge of a civil court is governed; that he should rid himself of every bias, be patient, cautious, sedate, and rigidly impartial." But here again our Mentor extricates us from the difficulty, by letting us know,

"That such is the language of superficial thinkers; but in reality there is no analogy between the two cases. A judge is promoted to that office by the authority of the state;—a Reviewer by his own. The former is independent of controul, and may therefore freely follow the dictates of his own conscience:—the latter depends for his very bread upon the breath of public opinion. The great law of self-preservation, therefore, points out to him a different line of action. Besides, as we have already observed, if he ceases to please, he is no longer read, and consequently is no longer useful." "Instead therefore of vainly aspiring to the gravity of a magistrate, I would advise him when he sits down to write, to place himself in the imaginary situation of a cross-examining pleader. He may comment in a vein of agreeable irony upon the profession, the manner of life, the look, dress, or even the nature of the witness he is examining, and when he has raised a contemptuous opinion of him in the minds of the court (and jury), he may proceed to draw answers from him capable of a ludicrous turn, and he may carve and garble these to his own liking." (P. 3.)

(Continued after the Poetry.)

STANZAS

IN COMMEMORATION

Of the late brilliant Succefs atchieved

ON THE

ISLAND OF JAVA,

By the Troops under the Command of

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR SAMUEL AUCHMUTY.

BRIEF is the lapfe of days
Since Gaul's proud defpot frown'd to hear
How his own Ifles, the laft bright gem
That grac'd his Indian diadem,
Had yielded to the Britifh fpear;
He frown'd at Abercromby's praife,
That name, which oft had wak'd his ire
To curfe both fon and fire.

Yet ftill on Java's fhore
Batavia's humbled fons upheld
Their Corfic-Mafter's hated fway;
And thefe perchance, in bold array
Might Britain's future fleets have quell'd
A Rival's time—augmented Power
Though, e'er the Eaft our Empire own'd
Long had fell conteft frown'd.

But wifdom's voice was heard
On Coromandel's martial coaft
Ordaining, e'er their force we rued
To crufh the embryo ferpent-brood;
And lo! to lead our gallant hoft
Auchmuty's vet'ran arm was rear'd,
And foon (furpafs'd each nautic toil)
He trod the hoftile foil.

With danger circled round
And death in ev'ry threat'ning form
The Goddefs bright of victory
Her chaplet wove on high,
Our Chief, in battle's fierceft ftorm
Decreed to fnatch the prize renown'd,
With her no dallience e'er to know
But tear it from her brow!

While energetic, prompt and bold
His firm refolve forbade delay,
From meafures all with fcience fraught
Each warrior infpiration caught,
Impatient for the nearer fray;
And foon his cannon's thunder roll'd
Preluding hoarfely, loud and far
The crifis of the war.

Now eager havoc hung
O'er the wide breach! and now the foes
Clof'd deep, at peril's frown alarm'd;
But Britifh breafts were trebly warm'd
As ftern refiftiefs courage rofe,
And every nerve was trebly ftrung
And high was wav'd the Britifh fteel
To ftrike for Briton's weal!

On fulph'rous clouds aloft
The friend of courage grimly rode;
And ftill, remorfelefs, fmil'd to fee
How rag'd the work of deftiny;
He fummon'd from their drear abode
The vengeful Furies round, and oft
Blew from his lips a venom'd blaft
To bid the flaughter lafi!

But foon the ftrife was done—
And lo! where all the chaos fpread
Of fmoking ruins, flame and blood,
Fair Order's form commanding ftood;
And call'd foft mercy to her aid;
But dearly was the conquefi won,
And lives for Britain oft expof'd
In glory then were clof'd.

Peace to the mighty brave
Entomb'd on Java's fultry fhore!
Who, ardent, feiz'd the laurel wreath
Though proffer'd by the hand of death;
Sacred the drops of Patriot gore
That crimfon deep each hallow'd grave,
And bright the dew their green turf wears
Of hardieft valour's tears!

Peace to the might brave!
And foon may time's unceafing wing
To every widow'd mourner's breaft
Impart the foothing balm of reft!
Nor, when her orphans oft fhall bring
To mem'ry traits fhe fain would fave,
Let fears enfkroud their future fate—
The children of the ftate.

Praife to Auchmuty's name!
The fun that gilds La Plata's ftream
Saw, how beneath his victor fway
High-bulwark'd Monte-Video lay,
And now his earlieft native beam
Attefts the Hero's fwelling fame;
And fhines on deeds of brighter hue
Than e'er Columbia knew.

Tall Oak of Albion rife!
In tenfold vigour, matchlefs pride
Grafp with thine ancient arms the world,
And fcorn the bolts thy foes have hurl'd!
Thy ftem robuft, though ftorms betide,
Still points erect to freedom's fkies;
Each *farthefi branch* adorns the fcene
And *every leaf* is green!

(Continued from the Third Page.)

Having thus freed us, as far his authority can do it, from the antiquated and exploded trammels by which we were difpofed to bind our practice, he proceeds to put an end to all compunctious vifitings of confcience, by a reference to the impofing examples of *perfons in high official ftations*; whofe fteps, he naturally concludes, (perhaps from fome examples which have occurred,) that we are *difpofed* to follow, in hopes of one day partaking in their honours and emoluments.

Thus then we think that we are fairly exonerated from all *the moral duties*, which we foolifhly conceived to be attached to our office. One overwhelming confideration, however, ftill remains. Confidering the number of competitors for the public favour, *great ability* muft ftill be requifite to attract attention. "By no means," fays our accommodating adviler. "Not but that ability in this, as in all other purfuits, will, "cæteris paribus" bear away the palm; but in this moft eligible of all the literary departments, by attending to a few "arcana," many convenient fubftitutes may be difcovered. For how could Reviewers fubfift if nothing but real ability and folid information were tolerated in their pages? The congregated talents of the country would not fupply the demand.

Our adviler has indulged us with the detail of many of thefe fubftitutes. In the firft place it is always to be remembered, that cenfure, however unjuft, is certain of applaufe from the ordinary propenfity of mankind to expofe and exaggerate faults. Upon this, therefore, we are to build as one of our data, and the modes of fuccefsful cenfure will, upon inquiry, appear in fuch variety, that the only difficulty will lie in felecting the moft efficacious.

"In poetry, (for example,) the boldnefs of the image, or the delicacy of the thought, for which the reader's mind was prepared in the original, will easily be made to appear extravagant, or affected, if judiciouffy fingled out and detached from the group to which it belongs." "If it fhould be neceffary to tranfcribe a dull paffage not very fertile in topics of humour or raillery, you may introduce *it as a favourable specimen of the author's manner*." &c. &c. (P. 4.)

Affociation is alfo a very powerful engine. Thus,

"Without any pofitive violation of truth, the whole dignity of a paffage may be undermined, by contriving to raife fome vulgar and ridiculous notions in the mind of the reader; and language teems with examples of words by which the fame idea is expreffed, with the difference only that one excites a feeling of refpect, the other of contempt. Thus you may call a fit of melancholy "the fulks," resentment "a pet," a fteed "a nag," a feaft "a junketing," forrow and affliction "whining and blubbering." By transferring the terms peculiar to one ftate of fociety, to analogous fituations and characters in another, the fame object is attained; a drill-ferjeant or a cat and nine tails in the Trojan war,—a Lefbos fmack, put into the Piræus,—the penny-poft of Jerufalem, and other combinations of the like nature, which, when you have a little indulged that vein of thought, will readily fuggeft themfelves, never fail to raife a fmile, if not immediately at the expence of the author, yet entirely deftructive of that frame of mind, which his poem requires in order to be relifhed." (P. 5.)

In fhort, this is the department in which we are chiefly, to look for materials of fun and irony. But voyages and travels are no barren ground. "The charm of thefe is to unite narrative with information; the feelings, hopes, fears, difappointments, and pleafures of the traveller, joined to continual information refpecting the people and countries he vifits." We have only therefore to play off thefe two parts againft each other, and the affair is done. "When the writer's object appears to be to fatisfy the firft inclination, we may thank him for communicating to the world fuch valuable facts, as whether he loft his way in the night, or fprained his ancle, or had no appetite for his dinner, &c. &c. &c. If he is bufied about defcribing the mineralogy, natural hiftory, agriculture trade, &c. of a country, you may mention a hundre, books whence the fame information may be obtained, and deprecate the practice of emptying old mufty folios into new quartos, to gratify that fickly tafte for a fmattering about every thing which diftinguifhes the prefent age."

In works of fcience and recondite learning, tables of contents, prefaces, and indexes, are mines of wealth to Reviewers, who cannot be fuppofed to be really acquainted with all forts of knowledge, although it is their duty to write upon all. "But it is better not to meddle with thefe, if they have attracted much notice, and cannot be treated fuperficially without fear of being found out. The neceffary time for making ourfelves throughly maffers of fuch fubjects is fo great, that the works will never pay for Reviewing." Again,

"When a work excels in one quality, you may blame it for not having the oppofite. For inftance, if the biographical fketch of a literary character is minute and full of anecdote, you may enlarge on the advantages of philofophical reflection, and the fuperior mind required to give a judicious analyfis of the opinions and works of deceafed authors: on the contrary, if the latter method is purfued by the biographer, you can with equal eafe extol the lively colouring, and truth, and intereft of exact delineation and detail. This topic, you will perceive, enters into ftyle as well as matter; where many virtues might be named which are incompatible: and whichever the author has preferred, it will be the fignal for you to launch forth in the praifes of its oppofite, and to hold up that to your reader as the model of excellence in this fpecies of writing." (Page 7.)

Our fage adviler clofes his admonitions with the following luminous and liberal ftrictures.

"You will perceive that I have no occafion fanctioned the bafer motives of private pique, envy, revenge, and love of detraction; at leaft I have not recommended harfh treatment upon any of thefe grounds; I have argued fimply on the *abstract moral principle* which a Reviewer fhould ever have prefent to his mind: but if any of thefe motives infinuate themfelves as fecondary fprings of action, I would not condemn them: they may come in aid of the grand leading principle, and powerfully fecond its operation." (Page 8.)

We have now given a brief fketch of the advice offered by the author of the little tract before us. But young Reviewers as we are, we could not but obferve that he has omitted all inftruction as to many of the moft important and profitable departments of a Review. Some of thefe omiffions have indeed neceffarily arifen from the introduction of various modern improvements fince the publication of the "Advice." In the firft place the GENUS Review is now found to be divided into two diftinct *fpecies*. That which iffues from the prefs every month for *the benefit* of the bookfellers, and profeffes to be little more then a critical catalogue of the literature of the country;—and that which is brought to light with more pomp and circumftance every quarter, and profeffes to *treat of fubjects* as well *as books*; to confine itfelf to works of the firft importance, either for their intrinfic merit or the practical intereft of their difcuffions; and to afford every illuftration which acute reafoning and extenfive fources of original information can fupply, to enable the reader to form a conclufive opinion upon the whole of the fubject. Confcious of the deep importance of this latter fpecies of Review in a country, whofe well informed population is fo fully occupied with bufinefs, yet fo delighted with literary and political difcuffions in the intervals of repofe, we thought it our imperative duty not to leave unfathomed the fources of fuccefs and utility in this department. We therefore took the liberty of putting the little tract into the hands of a fage long verfed in this fpecies of compofition, and entreated him, in as few words as poffible, to fill up the fketch ftill left unfinifhed. He was fo good as to comply, and like

"Experienc'd Neftor in perfuafion fkill'd,
Words fweet as honey from his lips diftill'd;
Two generations now had paft away,
Wife by his rules and *happy* by his fway;
Two ages o'er his native realm he reign'd,
And now *th' example* of the third remain'd:
We view'd with awe the venerable man;
Who thus with mild benevolence began."

When by the arts recommended in this little tract, you have eftablifhed a reputation with your readers for acute and fcientific criticim, and procured an extenfive circulation for your Review, you muft turn from mere literary difcuffion *upon books*, and begin to *treat of fubjects*. Upon every queftion on which the intereffs and paffions of mankind are much at variance, you muft have your decided opinions.—Nay, you muft endeavour by all poffible exertions to introduce party feelings and party fpirit into every difcuffion. This will procure you *patrons* as well as readers, who will become attached to your perfon, and perhaps reward your labours. You may probably by this conduct add fuel to the flame of difcord; but the fame liberal fentiments, which have already been recommended for your guidance, will fet your confcience at reft in this refpect. Befides, it is for enlarging your fphere of utility as a man of power and influence, as well as *a Reviewer* that this advice is given. Your work is every where read, and the topic of general difcourfe. This of courfe will place the writers and conductors high in the fcale of "the arift cracy of *talent*." And it becomes your bufinefs to take care, that you are not degraded from the relative fituation which you ought to hold with "the ariftocacy of rank and wealth. You muft now therefore, fly at higher game than the mere profits of a Review; and the favour to be acquired by literary criticifm alone. Thefe will never make you members of parliament, fecretaries for Ireland, or give you feats at any of the public boards. But you fhall now have explained to you that improvement in the machinery of your fyftem, which will certainly effect this important change in your condition; and you fhall then be informed how and where that machinery is to be applied.

Be it known then, that it is a vulgar error to fuppofe that in order to write a criticifm you muft have a book to criticize. Though your thoughts muft appear to have been fet in motion by fome recent publication, follow the impulfe of your own private feelings and wiffes in the felection of your fubjects. If you have any perfonal revenge to gratify, intereft to ferve, or partialities to recommend, give full fcope to thefe motives in a long triumphant differtation; deciding every thing as it proceeds, advancing its own dogmas with the air of infallibility, and doubting only on eftablifhed points; deriding what is incontrovertible, damning with ironical praife, difpenfing laurels and diplomas with academical fupremacy. When the work is done, and flattery and fpleen have emptied into it all its morbid redundancies leave it to your publifher to find an apology for the infertion of your article, among the literary varieties which the laft fix months may have produced.

Do you wifh to write upon a fubject of divinity? Take Mr.———'s Sermons, in which there is not one word of that fcience except in the title-page and texts. Begin by deploring the lamentable deficiency of theological learning in thefe latter times; particularly in the work before you; and inform your readers, that, as little good is to be extracted from it for their edification, *you venture* to propound the *crude* notions which *deep reflection* and *extenfive inquiry* have fuggefted to your own minds.

This will do very well for a beginner; but when you feel a little more familiar with your office, and enough imbued with the true fentiments of a Reviewer to venture upon a "grand coup," you will be able to manage a more complicated operation. You may then venture to take a judicious well written publication, that efpoufes the caufe you are bound by all the abovementioned confiderations to run down. You may extract a fentence, or half a fentence, or an implied fentiment, that by a little garbling may eafily be made to appear ridiculous in the eyes of your readers; and having raifed this fentiment in their breafts, you may difmifs the work in your firft half page in fome fuch in fome fuch manner as this: "But as we think that the *abfurdity of this work* will generally prove an effectual antidote to the errors it contains, we fhall give a very brief fummary of its contents, and then *venture* to lay before our readers a few general obfervations on the important fubject on which it treats. Not but that our author really feems to underftand the plainer doctrines of his fcience, when they are brought to bear on a particular cafe, but he is fure to bewilder himfelf *in general fpeculations*." This laft imputation fhould never be omitted when the work criticized is peculiarly practical, and likely to be fought for by practical men, becaufe it will affuredly deter them from looking into it, and thus prevent them from being convinced of a truth, of which it is your intereft that they fhould continue ignorant. You muft then proceed, "and although he may have made himfelf familiar with common principles, he certainly has not imbibed any thing of the fpirit of that enlightned philofophy which has dawned upon modern times." Here you catch the ingenious and the philofophical, who will not certainly pay attention to a work reprefented to contain nothing but ftale theorems. Thus you at once bar all communication between the writer and the public, and leave your adverfary's arguments, where they of courfe *deferve to be*, covered with duft upon the fhelf. By this notable piece of foldierfhip you act as it were with a two-edged fword. If your adverfary by any fortunate chance fhould efcape the forward cut, you annihilate him with the back ftroke, before he has an opportunity of recovering his pofture of defence.

This ftratagem is particularly calculated for a criticifm on works of political œconomy; becaufe, by ftringing together a few fentences from Adam Smith, with a dextrous alteration or two worded in the precife and technical language of that fcience, you may eafily raife plaufible objections, of which not one reader in twenty will be able to perceive the futility. You may thus (without committing yourfelf to any meaning fo abfolute as not to leave a loop-hole, fhould any troublefome fellow who really underftands the fubject put your accuracy to the teft,) contrive with a little management to make out a very fatisfactory cafe againft your opponents.

A little practice will foon make you perfect enough in this finefle to enable you to apply it to every fpecies of compofition, and to every fubject of which you may wifh to treat. Wen once you feel yourfelf compleat mafter of your art, rufh confidently into your career of "laudable ambition," and you will find that many little auxiliary arts will prefent themfelves fpontaneoufly in aid of your fyftem.

Now as the two fubjects on which the public mind is moft intereffed, and which are principally contemplated with the warmth of party feelings, are politics and religion; and as it is in thefe departments that the rewards of the victorious are the greateft, it is here, that you will open your campaign. It is evident that on your plan of *treating fubjects* in preference to books, none can be of more importance than thefe; for on the right ftate of a people with refpect to them depends the whole of their happiness; and you may be very ufeful in promoting it.

In politics, for example, there are always parties in the ftate either in poffeffion or expectation of power, who are often extremely at a lofs for the firft-rate talents which you of courfe poffefs. There feems then to be a fort of physical neceffity, that the "ariftocracy of mind" fhould join itfelf to the "ariftocracy of matter," and vivify the maffs of clay by its ethereal fpirit. But the ariftocracy of matter is exceedingly apt to indulge a propenfity for certain acquifitions called power, patronage, and emolument, which its mercurial companion muft appear to regard with great contempt. And although it is an axiom of the philofophers, that the triumph of mind over matter is fo much in the order of nature, as to be generally fpeaking an affair of courfe; yet, when the acquifitions juft mentioned are in prefpect or poffefsion, they feem to exercife a fingular degree of influence in reverfing this order. Mind becomes enflaved to matter, and to all the grovelling and pitiful purpofes of intereft and ambition, engendered by its fordid affociate. You muft, therefore, ceafe to ftruggle in the vain hope of reftoring a difcipline fo completely fubverted, and learn, like the reft of mankind, to fubmit to the dictates of neceffity, taking for your confolation thofe beneficial refults, which have been fhewn to be fully fufficient to quiet the upbraidings of confcience.

Having thus at length brought every motive and principle of your mind into fubjection to your private intereft; your next bufinefs muft be to reduce by the aid of mifreprefentation, the motives, meanings, and arguments of other men to a fimilar fubferviency. Give full fcope to party-fpirit in every fubject of political difcuffion. All folicitude about truth and the welfare of mankind being once well difcarded, you will foon be able to extend party fpirit to every queftion, however remote from politics. Thus you may exult in the reflection, that the public, who fit down to the perufal of your pages, with the expectation that their minds will be informed and their judgments rectified by confummate ability, honeftly arguing upon extenfive information, will rife up from the perufal with their innocency of ignorance exchanged for the pertinacity of error; and, upon the whole, more thoroughly misinformed than if they had never inquired into the fubject under difcuffion. You cleverly place them in this dilemma; they are bound either to enter into a laborious inveftigation of the fubject themfelves; for which in this *fully occupied* country many perfons, whofe opinions are important, have neither *leifure* nor *inclination*, or they muft receive your ingenious arguments, and your affertions hazarded at all rifks, as eftablifhed truths. You have now, therefore, in your hands the privilege either of running down the party in poffeffion of power, and exalting your patrons into their places, by writing *not at the arguments* but at the *perfons* or *perfonal views of their opponents*; or of defending the intrigues and keeping up the tottering confequence of your own friends; which will reflect the greater credit on your ability, fhould they happen to conftitute the petty remnant of a party once important to their country, but now finking faft, by the decree of an inexorable deftiny, into its original infignificance.

Before we quit the fubject of politics I will give you an example of a few auxiliary arts, which, by a little alteration according to circumftances, may be as ufeful to you as the Drummer's love-letter was to poor Yorick.

If it is *inconvenient* to you to extract a whole fentence from your adverfary's book, you may make the following exordium. "The prefent publication feems to have originated in the beft intentions; and if we had nothing to do but with the defign and motives of a work, we fhould feel it our duty to beftow upon it

(To be Continued.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1811.

The London Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1811.

Downing-Street, June 2, 1811.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been this day received by the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Elvas, 22d May 1811.

On the night of the 15th instant I received from Marshal Sir William Beresford Letters of the 12th and 13th instant, which reported Marshal Soult had broken up from Seville about the 10th, and had advanced towards Estremadura, notwithstanding the Reports which had been previously received that he was busily occupied in strengthening Seville and the Approaches to that City by Works; and that all his Measures indicated an Intention to remain on the Defensive in Andalusia.

I therefore set out on the following Morning from Villa Fermosa; and having received further Information of the 14th, from Sir William Beresford, of the Enemy's Movements, I hastened my Progress, and arrived here on the 19th, and found that Sir William Berresford had raised the Siege of Badajoz, without the Loss of Ordnance or Stores of any Description; and collected the Troops under his Command, and had formed a Junction with Generals Castanos and Blake at Albuera, in the Course of the 15th Instant.

He was attacked there on the 16th by the French army under the command of Marshal Soult; and after a most severe engagement, in which all the troops conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, Sir William Beresford gained the victory. The enemy retired in the night of the 17th leaving between 900 and 1000 wounded on the ground.

Sir William Beresford sent the allied cavalry after them; and on the 19th in the morning, reinvested Badajoz.

I enclose Reports of Sir William Beresford, of the 16th and 18th instant on the operations of the siege to the moment of raising it, and on the battle at Albuera; and I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the ability, the firmness and the gallantry manifested by Marshall Sir William Beresford throughout the transactions on which he has written. I will add nothing to what he has said of the conduct of all the officers and troops, excepting to express my admiration of it, and my cordial concurrence in the favorable reports by Sir William Beresford of the good conduct of all.

All has remained quiet in Castile since I quitted that part of the country.

The Battalions of the 9th Corps, belonging to Regiments serving in the Corps d'Armée in Andalusia, had marched from Salamanca on or about the 15th, and went towards Avila, and were to come by Madrid.

I send this Dispatch by Major (Lieutenant Colonel) Arbuthnot, the Secretary of Marshal Sir William Beresford, who was present in the Battle of Albuera, and can give Your Lordship any further Information you can require; and I beg Leave to recommend him to Your Lordship.

Extract of a Letter from Marshall Beresford to Lord Wellington, dated Albuera May 16, 1811.

In conformity to your Lordship's instructions given to me on the 24th ultimo, in consequence of the then state of the weather, and our means of communication across the Guadiana having been destroyed by the sudden flooding of that River, and leaving my cavalry in Zafra, Los Santos, and Villa Franca, I placed the infantry with its Head at Almendral-jo, Azuechal, and Villa Alva, where were the divisions of Major-General the Honourable William Stewart and Major-General Hamilton; and the Honourable Major General Cole's division with Brigadier-General Madden's brigade of cavalry in Merida, the infantry brigade of it commanded by Brigadier-General Kemmis, and that was intended for attack of Fort Saint Cristoval, at Montejo, and the Light Brigade German Legion under Major-General Baron Alten, at Talavera Real, leaving the light battalion L. L. Legion in Olivença, during the period of waiting the fall of the water of the Guadiana and the restablishment of our bridge, it being of considerable importance to push the enemy from us as far as possible during the siege, as he had on our obliging him to retire from Llerena to Guadalcanal held the latter place.

I directed a small column of two thousand men, composed of the 1st brigade 2d division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, with two squadrons of Cavalry and two Spanish four Pounders, to proceed from Almendral-jo by Ribera and Maquilla to Azuaga to threaten his Right, sending at the same time four Squadrons of Cavalry from Brigadier-General Long at Villa Franca to Llerena, to support the Count de Penne Villamur who was then with the Spanish Cavalry of General Castano's Corps, to make him fear an attack in front, and General Ballasteros went from Monasterio to Montemolin to threaten his Left. These manœuvres had the desired effect; as soon as the Enemy saw the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Colborne near Azuaga, where he had five hundred Infantry and three hundred Cavalry, he abandoned precipitately the place & retired to Guadalcanal, which place the General Latour Maubourg with the 5th corps quitted in two hours after the arrival of this detachment, and at eleven o'clock at night retired near to Constantino. Lieut. Colonel Colborne performed this service in a most judicious and handsome manner

The weather having been some time fine, and the waters of the Guadiana having subsided, and our preparations having by Lieut. Colonel Fletcher's activity been nearly completed for the siege of Badajoz, on the 3d of May I sent three brigades of Infantry, a Brigade of six-pounders, and two squadrons of cavalry, under the orders of Major General the Hon'ble William Stewart, to invest more close Badajoz, on the South of the River, which he performed with his usual zeal and attention on the 4th. On the 6th instant I directed the march of the remaining divisions on Badajoz, one by Albuera, the other by Talavera, leaving the cavalry as before placed. On the 7th I came before Badajoz with these divisions. General Castanos furnished also to co-operate in the siege two thousand men, under the command of Brigadier Don Carlos De Espagne. On the 8th I directed the brigade of Brigadier General Kemmis, which had been previously placed on the Chebora, to proceed to the Torre of St. Ingracia, about two miles from Badajoz, on the Campo Maior road, and to be joined there by the 17th Portuguese Regiment, two squadrons of cavalry, and four six-pounders from Elvas, the force to meet at three o'clock in the morning, and the whole to be placed under the orders of the Hon'ble Major General William Lumley, to invest the North side and to attack Fort St. Cristoval. By some accident to the bearer of the orders to brigadier general Kemmis, the officer did not arrive at his post till nine o'clock, the Hon'ble major General Lumley on the approach of the light companies of the brigade, advancing towards the town, with the force he brought from Elvas, the garrison made a sortie upon it, but was immediately drove back, and the grenadiers of the 17th regiment particularly distinguished themselves by charging the enemy, headed by colonel Turner; the detachment suffered the loss as per return No. 1.

On the 8th lieutenant colonel Fletcher to protect, the further approach, constructed batteries against the Pardalleiras and Piquerino, on the heights commanding them, though at a considerable distance; and capt. Squire whom the lieutenant colonel had sent to superintend the works intended to be erected against St. Cristoval, began his operations on the 8th, the breaking ground on that side immediately caused great jealousy to the enemy, and he opposed it by a most heavy fire of shott and shell, and on the morning of the 10th he made a sortie against the battery constructing, with about twelve hundred men, being within five hundred yards of the place. He soon reached the battery, and it having of the covering party allotted to it, only one light infantry company in it, the enemy got possession of it, but had it not for two minutes, as the whole of the covering party that was close to the battery on the slope of the hill immediately seized their arms, and drove the enemy back with considerable loss to him, but I regret to say ours on this occasion must have been considerably greater, from our troops having exposed themselves to the shot and shell of the town and fort of St. Cristoval, and the musquetry from this latter.

I annex the return of our loss on this day, and in it I have to lament being deprived of the services of colonel Turner, who in the very short time he had been in the Portuguese service, had given me the greatest satisfaction, and in these two days, the most conspicuous proofs of his gallantry.

I annex the returns of our further loss of men on the respective days that our operations against Badajoz continued, and the Hon'ble major general Lumley's reports on the circumstances and consequences of the enemy's sorties.

On the 12th I received information from general Blake, that Marshal Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and with the avowed intention of coming to Badajoz, his force stated to be fifteen thousand men; and general Latour Maubourg had already again moved upon and occupied Guadalcanal and Llerena, from which places the Count de Penne Villamur had been obliged to return. As general Blake had come down to Frejenal, and general Ballasteros from Monasteiro had pushed his advances within a League of Seville, I could not judge if this advance of Marshall Soult was merely to oblige these Generals to retire, and leave him undisturbed in Seville, or really as it was given out to be, against me, and with the object of raising the siege of Badajoz, and therefore continued my operations against the place, untill the further advance of Soult should more clearly determine this point; but the middle of the night I received information from general Blake and other quarters, of the rapid advance of Marshall Soult, and which left no doubt as to his intentions. I immediately sent to suspend operations against Badajoz, and to commence to remove to Elvas our guns and stores, which unfortunately had been nearly completed to what would have been wanted for the siege.

By great exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher of the Royal Engineers, and Major Dixon of the artillery, every thing was removed on the evening of the 15th. To Lieutenant General Leité's (the Governor of the province of Alemtejo) zeal and unwearied activity in whatever regards the service and welfare of his country, it is but just to say we are on all occasions much indebted and particularly on this in the getting together the transports necessary to us, and in furnishing and forwarding whatever else could be useful. I seize with pleasure this opportunity of giving to General Leité that praise which he has ever so fully merited.

I had been obliged, to cover the removal of the stores, &c. to leave the division of Major General the Honorable G. L. Cole, before Badajoz. Major General Cole marched from before Badajoz to join the army here at two o'clock on the morning of the 16th and arrived about half an hour before the enemy made his attack.

I have however, the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the enemy cannot boast of having got a particle of our stores; they were all safely lodged in Elvas, and with the exception of Brigadier-General Kemmi's brigade which was on the North side of the Guadiana, our troops were all united on the morning of the 16th, to meet the attack and oppose the march of Marshal Soult.

Albuera, 18th May 1811.

My Lord,

I have infinite satisfaction in communicating to Your Lordship, that the allied army united here under my Orders, obtained on the 16th instant, after a most sanguinary Contest, a complete Victory over that of the Enemy, commanded by Marshal Soult; and I shall proceed to relate to Your Lordship the circumstances.

In a former Report I have informed Your Lordship of the Advance of Marshal Soult from Seville, and I had in consequence judged it wise, entirely to raise the Siege of Badajoz, and prepare to meet him with our united Forces, rather than by looking to two objects at once, to risk the Loss of both. Marshal Soult, it appears had been long straining every Nerve to collect a force which he thought fully sufficient to his Object for the Relief of Badajoz, and for this Purpose he had drawn considerable Numbers from the Corps of Marshal Victor and General Sebastian, and also I believe from the French army of the Centre. Having thus completed his preparations he marched from Seville on the 10th instant, with a Corps then estimated at fifteen or sixteen thousand men, and was joined on descending into Estremadura by the Corps under General Latour Maubourg, stated to be five thousand men. His Excellency General Blake, as soon as he learnt the advance of Marshal Soult, in strict conformity to the Plan proposed by your Lordship, proceeded to form his junction with the Corps under my Orders, and arrived at Valverde in Person on the 14th instant, where, having consulted with His Excellency and General Castanos, it was determined to meet the enemy, and to give him Battle.

On finding the determination of the enemy to relieve Badajoz, I had broken up from before that place, and marched the Infantry to the position in front of Valverde except the division of the Honourable Major General G. L. Cole, which, with two thousand Spanish Troops, I left to cover the removal of our stores.

The Cavalry which had, according to Orders, fallen back as the enemy advanced, was joined at Santa Martha by the Cavalry of General Blake; that of General Castanos under the Count de Penne Villamur had been always with it.

As remaining at Valverde, though a stronger position, left Bajadoz entirely open, I determined to take up a position (such as could be got, in this widely open country) at this place; thus standing directly between the enemy and Badajoz,

The army was therefore assembled here on the 15th instant. The Corps of Gen. Blake, though making a forced march to effect it, only joined in the night, and could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 16th instant, when General Cole's division, with the Spanish Brigade under Don Carlos d'Espagne also joined, and a little before the commencement of the action.—Our Cavalry had been forced on the morning of the 15th instant to retire from Santa Martha and joined here. In the afternoon of that day the enemy appeared in front of us. The next morning our disposition for receiving the enemy was made, being formed in two lines, nearly parallel to the River Albuera, on the Ridge of the gradual ascent rising from that River, and covering the Roads to Badajoz and Valverde; though Your Lordship is aware, that the whole face of this country is every where passable for all arms. General Blake's Corps was on the right, in two lines; its left on the Valverde Road, joined the right of Major-General the Honourable William Stewart's division, the left of which reached the Badajoz Road; where commenced the right of Major General Hamilton's division which closed the left of the line. General Cole's division, with the one Brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the second line of the British and Portuguese army.

The enemy, on the morning of the 16th, did not long delay his attack; at eight o'clock he was observed to be in movement, and his Cavalry was seen passing the Rivulet of Albuera, considerably above our right, and shortly after he marched out of the wood opposite to us, a strong force of Cavalry, and two heavy columns of Infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the Village and Bridge of Albuera; during this time, under cover of his vastly superior Cavalry, he was filing the principal body of his Infantry over the River beyond our right, and it was not long before his intention appeared to be to turn us by that flank, and cut us off from Valverde. Major-General Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right thrown back. And the intention of the enemy to attack our right becoming evident, I requested General Blake to form part of his first line, and all his second, to that front, which was done.

The enemy commenced his attack at nine o'clock, not ceasing at the same time to menace our left; and after a strong and gallant resistance of the Spanish troops, he gained the heights upon which they had been formed: meanwhile the division of the Honourable Major-General William Stewart had been brought up to support them; and that of Major-General Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in contiguous close colums of Battalions, to be moveable in any direction. The Portuguese Brigade of Cavalry, under Brigadier General

Otway, remained at some distance on the left of this, to check any attempt of the enemy below the Village.

As the height the enemy had gained, raked and entirely commanded our whole position, it became necessary to make every effort to retake and maintain them; and a noble one was made by the division of General Stewart, headed by that gallant Officer. Nearly at the beginning of the enemy's attack, a heavy Storm of Rain came on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly. This, with the nature of the ground, had been extremely favourable to the enemy in forming his columns, and in his subsequent attack.

The Right Brigade of General Stewart's division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, first came into action, and behaved in the most gallant manner, and finding that the enemy's Column could not be shaken by fire, proceeded to attack it with the Bayonet; and, while in the act of charging, a body of Polish Lancers (Cavalry) which the thickness of the atmosphere and the nature of the ground had concealed, (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the brigade when discovered for Spanish Cavalry, and therefore not fired upon) turned it; and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear was unfortunately broken and suffered immensely. The 31st Regiment, being the left one of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and under the Command of Major L. Estrange kept its ground, until the arrival of the 3d brigade, under Major-General Hoghton. The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant, and that of the 2d brigade, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Abercromby was not less so. Major-General Houghton, cheering on his brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. Though the enemy's principal attack was on the point of the right, he also made a continual attempt upon that part of our original front at the village and bridge, which were defended in the most gallant manner by Major-General Baron Alten and the Light Infantry brigade of the German Legion, whose conduct was, in every point of view, conspicuously good. This point now formed our left, and Major-General Hamilton's division had been brought up there; and he was left to direct the defence of that point, whilst the enemy's attack continued on our right, a considerable proportion of the Spanish Troops supporting the defence of this place. The enemy's Cavalry, on his Infantry attempting to force our right, had endeavoured to turn it; but by the able manœuvres of Major-General the Honourable William Lumley, commanding the allied Cavalry, though vastly inferior to that of the enemy in number, his endeavours were foiled. Major General Cole, seeing the attack of the enemy, very judiciously bringing up his left a little, marched in line to attack the enemy's left, and arrived most opportunely to contribute, with the charges of the brigades of General Stewart's division, to force the enemy to abandon his situation, and retire precipitately, and to take refuge under his reserve; here the Fuzileer brigade particularly distinguished itself. He was pursued by the allies to a considerable distance, and as far as I thought it prudent with his immense superiority of Cavalry; and I contented myself with seeing him driven across the Albuera.

I have every reason to speak favourably of the manner in which our Artillery was served, and fought; and Major Hartman commanding the British, and Major Dickson commanding the Portuguese, and the officers and men, are entitled to my thanks. The four guns of the Horse Artillery commanded by Captain Lefebure, did great execution on the enemy's Cavalry, and one brigade of Spanish Artillery (the only one in the field) I saw equally gallantly and well served: we lost in the misfortune which occurred to the brigade commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Colborne (whom General Stewart reports to have acted and was then acting in a most noble manner, leading on the brigade in admirable order) one Howitzer, which the enemy, before the arrival of the gallant General Hoghton's brigade, had time to carry off with two hundred or three hundred prisoners of that brigade. After he had been beaten from this his principal attack, he still continued that near the village, on which he never could make any impression or cross the rivulet, though I had been obliged to bring a very great proportion of the Troops from it, to support the principal point of attack; but the enemy, seeing his main attack defeated, relaxed, in his attempt there also. The Portuguese division of Major-General Hamilton, in every instance evinced the utmost steadiness and courage and manœuvred equally well with the British.

Brigadier General Harvey's Portuguese Brigade, belonging to General Cole's division, had an opportunity of distinguishing itself when marching in line across the plain, by repulsing with the utmost steadiness a charge of the enemy's Cavalry.

It is impossible to enumerate every instance of discipline and valour shewn on this severely contested day. But never were troops that more valiantly or more gloriously maintained the honour of their respective countries. I have not been able to particularize the Spanish divisions, brigades, or regiments, that were particularly engaged, because I am not acquainted with their denominations or names; but I have great pleasure in saying that their behaviour was most gallant and honourable; and though from the superior number and weight of the enemy's force, that part of them that were in the position attacked were obliged to cede the ground, it was after a gallant resistance, and they continued in good order to support their allies; and I doubt not, His Excellency General Blake will do ample justice on this head, by making honourable mention of the deserving.

The battle commenced at nine o'clock, and continued without interruption till two in the afternoon when the enemy having been driven over the Albuera, for the remainder of the day there was but cannonading and skirmishing.

It is impossible by any description to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of the troops, but every individual most nobly did his duty, and which will be well proved by the great loss we have suffered, though repulsing the enemy; and it was observed, that our dead, particularly the 57th Regiment, were lying, as they had fought, in ranks, and every wound was in the front.

The Honourable Major General William Stewart most particularly distinguished himself and conduced much to the honour of the day; he received two contusions but would not quit the field. Major General the Honourable G. L. Cole is also entitled to every praise; and I have to regret being deprived for some time of his services, by the wound he has received. The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, commanding the 2d brigade, 2d division, and Major L'Estrange 31st Regiment, deserve to be particularly mentioned; and nothing could exceed the conduct and gallantry of Colonel Inglis, at the head of his regiment. To the Honourable Major-General William Lumley, for the very able manner in which he opposed the numerous Cavalry of the enemy, and foiled him in his object, I am particularly indebted. To Major-General Hamilton who commanded on the left, during the severe attack upon our right, I am also much indebted; and the Portuguese brigade of Brigadier Generals Fonseca and Archibald Campbell, deserve to be mentioned. To Major-General Alten, and to the excellent brigade under his orders, I have much praise to give; and it is with great pleasure I assure Your Lordship that the good and gallant conduct of every corps, and of every person, was in proportion to the opportunity that offered for distinguishing themselves. I know not an individual who did not do his duty.

I have, I fear to regret the loss to the service of Colonel Collins commanding a Portuguese brigade, his Leg having been carried off by a cannon shot. He is an officer of great merit; and I deeply lament the death of Major-General Hoghton and of those two promising officers Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Myers and Lieut.-Col. Duckworth.

It is most pleasing to me to inform your Lordship, not only of the steady and gallant conduct of our allies, the Spanish Troops, under His Excellency General Blake, but also to assure you that the most perfect harmony has subsisted between us, and that General Blake not only conformed in all things to the General line proposed by your Lordship, but in the details and in whatever I suggested to His Excellency, I received the most immediate and cordial assent and co operation; and nothing was omitted on his part, to ensure the success of our united efforts; and during the battle, he most essentially by his experience knowledge, and zeal, contributed to its fortunate result.

His Excellency the Captain General Castanos who had united the few troops he had in a state to be brought into the field, to those of General Blake, and placed them under his orders, assisted in person in the field; and not only on this, but on all occasions, I am much indebted to General Castanos, who is ever beforehand in giving whatever can be beneficial to the success of the common cause.

Though I unfortunately cannot point out the Corps or many of the individuals of the Spanish troops, that distinguished themselves, yet I will not omit to mention the names of General Vallesteros, whose gallantry was most conspicuous as of the Corps he had under his command; and the fame of Generals Zayas and of Don Carlos D'Espagne. The Spanish Cavalry have behaved extremely well, and the Count de Penne Villamur is particularly deserving to be mentioned.

I annex the return of our loss in this hard contested day: It is very severe, and in addition to it is the loss of the troops under His Excellency General Blake, who are killed, missing, and wounded, but of which I have not the return. The loss of the enemy, though I cannot know what it is, must be still more severe. He has left on the field of battle about two thousand dead, and we have taken from nine hundred to one thousand prisoners. He has had five Generals killed and wounded; of the former Generals of division Werlé and Pesim; and Gazan and two others amongst the latter. His force was much more considerable than we had been informed of, as I do not think he displayed less than from twenty to twenty-two thousand Infantry, and he certainly had four thousand Cavalry with a numerous and heavy Artillery. His overbearing Cavalry cramped and confined all our operations, and with his Artillery saved his Infantry, after its rout.

He retired after the Battle to the Ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in position; and on this morning, or rather during the night, commenced his Retreat on the Road he came, towards Seville, and has abandoned Badajoz to its Fate. He left a number of his wounded on the Ground he had retired to, and to which we are administering what assistance we can. I have sent one Cavalry to follow the enemy, but in that arm he is too powerful for us to attempt any thing against him in the Plains he is traversing

Thus we have reaped the advantage we proposed from our opposition to the attempts of the enemy: and he has been forced to abandon the object for which he has almost stripped Andalusia of Troops, instead of having accomplished the haughty boasts with which Marshal Soult harangued his Troops on leaving Seville, he returns there with a curtailed army, and what perhaps may be still more hurtful to him, with a diminished reputation,

In enumerating the services received from the officers of my own staff, I must particularly call your Lordship's attention to those of Brigadier-General d'Urban, quarter master General to the Portuguese army; and which I cannot sufficiently praise, though I can appreciate. On all occasions I have felt the benefits of his talents and services, and more particularly on this, where they very essentially contributed to the success of the day; and I cannot here omit the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, deputy quarter-master General to the Portugueze Troops, whose talent and exertions deserve my thanks. To Brigadier General Mozinho Adjutant General of the Portugueze army, and to Lieutenant Colonel Rooke, assistant Adjutant General to the United British and Portugueze force, and to Brigadier General Lemos, and to the officers of my own personal staff, I am indebted for their assistance.

To the services of Lieutenant Colonel Arbuthnot (Major in his Majesty's service), I am also much indebted, and he is the bearer of this to your Lordship, and is fully enabled to give you any further information you may desire, and is most deserving of any favour your Lordship may be pleased to recommend him for, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,
Marshal and Lieut. Gen.

P. S. Major General Hamilton's division, and Brigadier General Madden's brigade of Portugueze cavalry march tomorrow morning to re-invest Badajoz on the South side of the Guadiana.

W. C. B.

Loss of the Allies in killed, wounded and missing on the 16th May 1811

Total British Loss—1 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 31 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 815 Rank and File, 54 Horses, killed; 7 General Staff, 4 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Majors, 43 Captains, 81 Lieutenants, 20 Ensigns, 6 Staff, 132 Serjeants, 9 Drummers, 2,26 Rank and File, 26 Horses, wounded; 1 Major, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 28 Serjeants, 10 Drummers, 492 Rank and File, 17 Horses, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 General Staff, 1 Staff, 2 Serjeants, 98 Rank and File, 9 Horses, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 14 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 230 Rank and File, 9 Horses, wounded; 1 Drummer, 25 Rank and File, missing.

General Total—2 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 33 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 913 Rank and File, 63 Horses, killed; 8 General Staff, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 48 Captains, 86 Lieutenants 22 Ensigns, 7 Staff, 146 Serjeants, 10 Drummers, 2656 Rank and File, 35 Horses, wounded; 1 Major, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 28 Serjeants, 11 Drummers, 517 Rank and File, 17 Horses, missing.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.
Major General and Adjutant-General.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing in the Action on the 16th May 1811.

Killed.

Major General D. Hoghton.

3d Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Fox.

1st Batt. 3d Foot, or Buffs—Captain Burke, Lieutenant Herbert, Ensigns Chadwick and Thomas.

2d Batt. 7th Foot—Captain Erck, Lieutenant Archer.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—Captain Montague, Second Lieutenant Hall.

29th Foot—Captain Humphrey, Lieutenant Duguid, Ensigns King, Furnace, and Vance.

2d Batt. 34th Foot—Captain Gibbons, Lieutenant Castle, Ensign Sarsfield.

2d Batt. 39th Foot—Lieutenant Beard.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel Duckworth, Lieutenant Page, Lieutenant Anfaldo.

2d Batt. 48th Foot—Lieutenants Liddon, Loft, and Drew, Ensign Rothwell.

1st Batt. 57th Foot—Major Scott, Captain Fawcett.

2d Batt. 66th Foot—Captain Benning, Lieutenant Shewbridge, Ensign Coulter.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Whitney.

Portuguese.

Staff—Surgeon Bollman.

23d Regiment—P. B. Bandeira; J. Joze Montro.

Wounded.

Major General Honourable G. L. Cole, slightly.

Major General Honourable William Stewart, slightly.

Captain Egerton, (2d Batt. 34th Foot) Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, slightly.

Captain Waller (103d Foot) Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General, severely.

Captain Rouveria, (Sicilian Regiment) Aide de-Camp to Major General Cole, severely.

Captain Wade, (42d Foot) Aide de Camp to Major-General Cole, severely.

Captain Bariag (1st Light Batt. King's German Legion) Aide de Camp to General Alten, slightly.

Royal Artillery—Captain Hawker, slightly.

Royal German Artillery—Lieutenant Thiele, severely.

4th Dragoons—Captain Holmes, slightly; Lieutenant Wildman; Adjutant Chantry, slightly.

3d Foot, or Buffs—Captain Marley; Captain Gordon, severely; Captain Stevens; Captain Cameron, severely and taken Prisoner; Lieutenant Juxon; Lieutenant Shepherd, slightly; Lieutenants Hooper and Latham; Lieutenant Wright, slightly; Lieutenant Woods; Lieutenant Houghton, severely; Lieutenant Titlow slightly; Lieutenant O'Donnell, severely; Ensign Walsh severely.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Myers Baroner, since dead; Captains Cholwich, Singer and Crowder, slightly; Lieutenant Prevost, severely; Lieutenant Moultry and Wemyss, slightly; Lieutenant S. B Johnstone, since dead; Lieutenant Mullins, severely; Lieutenant Henry, slightly; Lieutenants Jones and Morgan severely: Lieutenant R. Johnstone, slightly; Lieutenant Gibbons; Lieutenant Moses, slightly.

2d Batt. 7th Foot—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Blakeney severely; Captain Magenis, Left Arm amputated; Captain Orr severely; Captain Parleton, slightly; Lieutenant Irwin, severely; Lieutenant Healy; Lieutenant Wray, severely; Lieutenant Orr; Lieutenant Seaton, severely; Lieutenant Penrice; Lieutenants Lorentz, Holden, Frazer, and Acting Adjutant Meagher, slightly.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, slightly; Captains Hurford and M'Donald; Captain Stainforth, First Lieutenant Harrison, slightly; First Lieutenant Booker, severely; First Lieutenants Treeve and Thorpe, slightly; Second Lieutenant Castles, ditto: Second Lieutenant Harris; Second Lieutenant Ledwith, slightly; Adjutant M'Lellan.

2d Batt. 28th Foot—Captain Gale, severely; Capt. Carrol, Lieutenants Crammer and Cottingham, slightly; Lieutenant Shelton; Ensign Ingram, slightly.

29th Foot — Lieutenant-Colonel White, severely; Major Way; Captain Hodge, slightly; Captain Tod; Captain Nestor, slightly; Lieutenant Stannus, severely; Lieutenant Brooke, slightly; Lieutenant Popham; Lieutenant Briggs, severely; Ensign Lovelock, slightly; Ensign Kearney, severely; Ensign Hamilton; Adjutant Wild, severely.

2d Batt. 31st Foot—Captain Fleming, severely; Captain Knox, slightly; Lieutenants Butler, Gethin, Cahall, severely; Ensign Willson; ditto; Ensign Nicholson.

2d Batt. 34th Foot—Captains Widdrington and Wyatt, Lieutenants Hay and Walsh.

2d Batt. 39th Foot—Captain Brine, Lieutenants Hart and Pollard, Ensign Cox, severely.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—Captains Winlow and French, slightly; Captain Bell; Captain Morrissett, slightly; Captain Parsons, severely; Lieutenant Crawley, slight-

tenant Herring; Lieutenants Wright, O'Do-
Dike, M'Intoth, and Vincent, slightly; En-
, slightly; Adjutant Steele, slightly.
. 40th Foot—Captain Watkins, severely; Cap-
ugh, slightly; Captain Drought; Captain
slightly; Lieutenants Johnstone and Vander
severely; Lieutenants Shea and Sharp; En-
rmon and M'Dougall.
tt. 57th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis;
Spring, slightly; Captains Shelforth, M'Gib-
rmyn, Smithwith, Hely, Kirby; Lieutenant
Lieutenant Baxter, slightly; Lieutenant M'
severely; Lieutenant M'Farlane; Lieutenant
hly; Lieutenant Patterson, severely; Lieute
ghes, slightly; Lieutenant Sheridan; Lieute-
itch and Myers slightly; Lieutenant M'Dou-
ign Torrens; Enfign Jackfon, flightly.
t. 60th Foot.—Lieutenant Ingerfleben, flight-

tt. 66th—Foot—Captain Ferns; Lieutenant
flightly; Lieutenants Harvey and L'Eftrange;
ts Chambers and M'Carthy, flightly; Lieute-
d; Lieutenant Hand, feverely; Lieutenant
; Enfign Walker; Enfign Hay, feverely;
lack, flightly.
ight Battalion King's German Legion—Major
, Captain Rudorf, Lieutenant Hartwig, flight-
fign Smalhanfen; Adjutant Fahie, flightly.
ight Battalion King's German Legion—Captain
ife.

Portuguefe.

onel Collins.
Regiment—Adjutant Jofe de Mello.
Regiment—Captain Jofe de Mattos, Captain
ohnfton, Lieutenant Jofe Miranda, Enfign J. Sar-
o Vafconcellas.
Regiment—Pimentel Broquet, flightly.
R giment—Lieutenant J. Paos de Carvalhos,
nant B. de Napoles.
Regiment—Captain A. Pinheiro Daragao.
Batt. L. L. Legion—Lieutenant Colonel Hawk-
Major Joao Paes, Captain Felipe Jacob, Captain
ulo Rofado, Lieutenants Antonio Carlos and An-
Camacho.

Miffing.

al German Artillery—Lieutenant Blumenbach.
Dragoons—Captains Spedding and Phillips.
Foot, or Buffs—Lieutenants Annefley and Hill.
Batt. 48th Foot—Major Brooke, Captains Camp-
d Allman, Lieutenants Ellwood, Marfhal, Sach,
ridge, and Wood, Enfign Gilbert.

Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

Elvas May 22, 1811.

Y LORD,

clofe a letter of the 21ft inftant, which I
eceived from Marfhal Sir William Beresford
ining a letter from General Gazan to Mar-
ult, which had been intercepted by fome of
nies.

al Gazan, wounded himfelf, was mar-
ith the wounded; and from his account of
h him, from the account of thofe at Al-
jo, and thofe left on the ground at Albe-
rom the numbers found dead on the field,
prifoners, the Marfhal computes the ene-
s not to fall fhort of 9000 men.

I have the honour to be &c.
WELLINGTON,

Camp near Albuera, 21st May 1811.

LORD;

e the honour to tranfmit to your Lordfhip
ompanying intercepted letters of fome impor-
after the fevere battle we had, it is fatisfac-
o know that our calculations of the enemy's
ere not exaggerated, and you will fee by Ge-
azan's letter to Marfhal Soult, that in kil-
wounded it cannot be lefs than eight thou-
en; left died on the field and taken, we
he knowledge of near three thousand; Gene-
ates that he has more than four thousand
nded with him; three hundred and twenty
e at Almendralejo by the fame letters; Gazan
many have died on the road, and which he
much have been the cafe, as it is in the few
ays that the bad cafes die in numbers, and a
eiate retreat and want of convenient carriage
increafe the mortality; thus we can fcarcely
late the lofs of the enemy from this data at
ine thousand men.

advance was clofe to Azuchal and Almen-
, and I propofe putting a ftrong column of
try in march towards thofe places to morrow
ing, and fhall accompany it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,

(Tranflation.)

Ribera, 19th May 1811.

NSIEUR LE MARECHAL,

e the Honour to report to your Excellency
am juft arrived with the whole of the co-
which is infinitely more numerous than I
ave believed. I am endeavouring to orga-
in order to avoid difafters, and particularly
ring, which would make us die of hunger
hich I found at the higheft pitch this mor-
pon my arrival at Almendraleja.

nd upon my arrival here a letter from M.
mand to Major D'Auberfac. I annex it
th, after having acquainted myfelf with its
s. As I imagine that it can be only the 9th
which is at Almaraz, I write from hence to
urt d'Elfon, in order to induce him to has-
march and to join you. However as it is alfo
poffible that they may be troops belonging to the
army of the centre, commanded by General D'Armagnac. I write to him likewife, in order that he may move towards you.

I fend an anfwer to Capt. Le Normand to intimate to him that he fhould correfpond with your Excellency, Major D'Auberfac having rejoined the army: I have ordered him to collect a large convoy of provifions! and to accompany it to you, that it may the more fecurely reach you.

The great heat will do a great deal of harm to our wounded, the number of whom amounts to more than four thousand; efpecially as we have only five furgeons to drefs them. Some have died upon the road; amongft them M. La Pierre, Chief de Battalion of the 103 regiment.

I am ftill without any news of the Chief d'Efcadron La Barthe; I fhall have the honour of informing you the very moment I fhall have been able to communicate with him. Spanifh parties are at Lofsantos and at Fuente del Maeftro; and have appeared this morning at Almendralego and Villa Franca. They made enquiries at the latter place as to the march of our column; and they give out that four hundred horfe and a ftrong column of Infantry are to arrive today at Los Santos; I do not give any credit to this movement, but at all events we fhall fee them, and I fhall try to efcape them.

I beg your Excellency to receive the affurance of the fincere and refpectful devotion with which.

I have the Honour to be,
(Signed) The General of Divifion, GAZAN.

(Continued from the last Page)

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unqualified praife. But our author's views are unfortunately wild and impracticable, founded entirely on *narrow notions* or exploded errors, and his projects would infallibly aggravate the evils they are intended to remedy." Then in your own fpeculations you muft hazard every affertion as a pofitive fact. Not one in ten of your readers can know whether it is true or falfe. And if any unmannerly judgment, having detected the falfity, fhould publifh your miftatement to the world, his contradiction, being in a detached pamphlet, falls far fhort of the range of your privileged fellowhoods, fet in the midft of the bright gems of your various contributors. Befides, if what you affert be not true at the time of your afferting it, it might have been partly true once, *(feven years ago for example *)*. What once was, may be again.—The ftately ftructure of a Reviewer's argument is not to depend upon the vulgar foundation of fact. And if man will choofe to alter and amend before their cenfure is prepared, he is not to be robbed of his vefted intereft in the fame. You may roundly affert, that the man who accufes you of falfehood, is himfelf actuated by the notions of a mere half-read tradefman; "that no boy who was baptized and breeched ever betrayed fuch trumpery underftanding and feeling;" that "when he comes to fubjects of real importance, he is like a coach-horfe on the ice, his feet don't feem made to ftand on fuch places; that the gentleman is always burning candles by day-light, and had better continue working quietly in the cart-harnefs that is prepared for him;"—"That his readers *(if any)* can never doubt after fuch a fpecimen, how eafy it is to be, in one fmall production, both very frivolous and very tirefome;"—"that you would thank him for any occafional abatement of dulnefs, impudence, or pomp;" that his work is really fuch trafh, that the Reverend Mr. Thwack'um, in Tom Jones, would be afhamed of it;" (this fhould never be omitted if the author happens to be a clergyman, and in the right),—"that nothing can exceed the pomp and trafh of the gentleman's obfervations, which can only proceed from the habit of living with third-rate perfons;"—"that they are like children's cradles, familiar to old women, fometimes empty, fometimes full of noify imbecility, and *often lulling to fleep*;—"That there never was a more ftriking inftance of filly and contemptible pedantry;"—"that you queftion if mere natural dulnefs, unaided by punch, ever before produced fuch writing as his." Thefe and many appofite and elegant arguments of a fimilar nature, (which if you have properly difciplined your *tafte*, muft all be concentrated in the fpace of a page or two,) will be found to be exceedingly conclufive proofs that your adverfary is miftaken, and that you are right; and you will be fure to have entirely on your fide all *real* lovers of punch, (no fmall portion of the community, if we may believe the French); for they have no time to inquire into things themfelves, but like to have a *few good jokes* of other people's to retail over their bowl.

Again, if a writer enters into a calculation, to fhew that fome imaginary evil which you have infused into the minds of the vulgar is not founded in fact, you muft endeavour to difcover fome plaufible appearance of error in his figures, which in long calculations, however carefully conducted, is fometimes not difficult. You muft then proceed, "that you offer this as a *fpecimen* of the confidence due to this ingenious perfon, when he takes to details of fact or to calculations:"—that "in propofing another view of treating the fubject, you fhall not attempt the hopelefs task of emulating Mr. —— in parade of figures and detail," (No! take care of that! the attempt might be dangerous.) but that you fhall adopt a *more fatisfactory method of examining* the fubject. You will then frame this method fo as to include every fubject of difcuffion that peculiarly intereffs the fuccefs of your own party, or of that which oppofes it, deciding every thing your own way; and you will, without fear of contradiction, affert, that "the prudent ftatefman *(whofe exiftence* you affume as *a bare poffibility)* would, undoubtedly, have followed your opinions. You will then proceed to continue fomething, which you may have formerly written with a very different intention, into an implied cenfure upon your own political patrons. This will give you an opportunity of defending yourfelf against misapprehenfion, by expatiating largely upon the honefty and integrity of their views. You may affert, that "to name their names is a fufficient refutation of any charge pointing towards little, felfifh, and ordinary error:"—"that you really think if Europe can yet be faved, it muft look for its fafety to *the only claffs of ftatefmen*, who *have ever fhewed* that great talents and acquirements are not incompatible with pure and virtuous principles." You may venture this, even though your patrons are remarkable for a dereliction of principle, for the fake of office and emolument. For you will conclude with this notable equivocation, founded upon the implied cenfure abovementioned. You will add, "that having *uniformly* attacked what you *conceived* to be their errors while in power, you may bear this teftimony to their high merits while in retirement, without the poffibility of your motives being mifrepreffented." This compliment will be peculiarly applicable if your patrons have generally expreff'd their opinion, that nothing can long retard their return to office. Finally, you muft feafon the whole production with fome fuch obfervations as thefe, applied to the perfons who have the infolence to hold thofe offices in the ftate, which belong of right to you and your patrons. You muft confefs your utter inability "to account for the continuance of fuch a miniftry as now rules the country,—weak at all times,—begotten in cabal, treachery, and intrigue,—in cant, perfecution, and fanatifm," (this muft be ufed only when any regard is fhewn by ftatesmen to the intereftS of religion), "familiar with defeat and difgrace from the hour of its birth,"—"failing in every meafure,—convicted of bringing ruin on our arms,"—(this muft be ufed when you wifh to conftrue the victories of the army and navy into defeats,) "felt as a fcourge by almoft every family in the country,"—"abandoned by the perfons moft apt to fupport all miniftries,"—"Yet not merely preferving its ftation, but rifing up again *from the dirt*, every time it *is kicked down*, and *wriggling* and *crawling* on more actively and more noxiouffy than before." You muft not be difcouraged if a firft or a fecond trial of thefe arguments do not compafs the object of your wifhes; but manfully perfevere, never doubting but that the *kicks* you beftow, and the dirt that you caft upon your opponents, will at length overthrow them, fo that they fhall fall to rife no more,, "dull and breathlefs on their native dunghill."

Thus you have the general outline of your plan of operations in the department of politics; and if you do not ferve very ungrateful patrons, you may depend upon being foon refto'd to a condition, in which you may in your turn become the patrons of Reviewers.

I have only one more piece of advice to add for the fervice of your *minor partizans*. You may wifh to ruin in the public eftimation fome refpectable perfons whom you have much and wrongfully abufed, and whom you, of courfe, conclude, (judging from your own feelings, according to the received philofophy in thefe cafes,) to be implacable towards their detractors. Now the mode of dealing with them is this; being prudent people, truth will ftand you in no ftead; you muft therefore lay hold of fome fully action of their neighbours and impute it to them; or if you can find no fuch action, you muft invent it. It is fhould be poffible, for example, to find fault with the confequences of any law, with the effects of any fpeech in parliament, or of any act of government, don't be particular in inquiring as to dates and circumftances, but afcribe the whole at once to the refpectable perfons in queftion. Few readers are enough acquainted with parliamentary or political chronology to afcertain the real fact; therefore, if it fhould happen that you are fix or eight months out of your calculation, few will probably difcover the error but the parties concerned, or thofe whofe intereft it is to propagate the falfehood. Should the former complain, you had better make the moft obfequious and fervile apologies in *private*, for that can do no harm to your credit with the public or your party, and may withhold the injured party from loud or outrageous complaint. But do not fuppofe that you are bound by any ties of juftice or morality to undeceive *the public*. Your utility depends upon your influence: and your influence would be deftroyed by fo grievous a fin againft your firft principles, and fo impolitic a facrifice at the fhrine of juftice.

I cannot permit you to depart without a word or two of advice upon the fubject of Religion. True it is, that nothing would contribute more to public utility than a Review, in which great talents were joined to liberal and honeft views of improving the religious opinions and moral conduct of our countrymen. But, perhaps, it would be thought a little too barefaced for a writer, actuated by the principles that have been recommended to you, to pretend to any ferious intereft in fuch a caufe; nevertheless, you muft not defpair of intereffing your readers on thefe fubjects, becaufe it may tend to circulate your other labours. To pleafe the diffenters, you will of courfe hold out the neceffity of an enlarged and expanded toleration, and complain of the bigoted fpirit of tests, declarations, oaths, and eftablifhments. If you wifh to pleafe the larger portion of readers, viz. the lukewarm and indifferent, and to make them fatisfied with their religious ftate; take every opportunity of defcanting upon liberal and enlarged views in religion, "gentlenefs and *reafonablenefs* in the way of explaining things," "the danger of the *hot fit of religion*," "the advantages of a *large, tolerating, and profound reafon*," "and of a gentle and conciliating addrefs." If you wifh to pleafe the high ficklers for the temporalities and outward difcipline of the church,—bufe the diffenters, the methodifts, and the *evangelical preachers*, without making the fmallefl diftinction between them; expatiate upon the mifchiefs of the "new puritans," and be fure to have no compafsion on any clergyman who does not fhew his orthodoxy by partaking in the amufements of the chafe, the playhoufe and the ball room. Laftly, if you are alike indifferent to the church, and to all religious parties, and merely wifh *to fell your Review to all*, furnifh a fhewy article that will afford converfation on religious topics to idle talkers. Its neutrality can exafperate no one; you will fulfil the great duty of impartiality; and the abettors of each party will forgive the abufe with which you muft feafon your obfervations to make them popular, in confideration of your praife; each will quote from that part of your article which fuits their views; and your labours will widely circulate among all parties. It is true, you might write to all eternity in any or all of thefe ways, without doing the leaft good to the caufe of religion; but, as I before obferved, nobody will give you credit for that with, ever fhould it exift in your breaft; and few will think the worse of you for not entertaining it.

My laft and moft important recommendation to you is, to fteer cautiously clear of all the old Engliffh prejudices on practical morals, and the education of the young. Prove yourfelf above the maxims of the nurfery; affert the charter of infant freedom; claim for our children the facred right of thinking for themfelves, without the encumbrance of a religious creed; praife without moderation or meafure thofe writers on education who have kept religion from all interference with their fyftem; hold up to imitation the encyclopædifts, the figvans, and figvanics of France; contend for the emancipation of females from the drudgery of domeftic duties. And if perchance fome work of downright fenfe and beaten morals, recommending an education adapted to foftER feelings and prejudices of Engliffh growth, and fuited to the duties of fex and ftation, with the chriftian religion for its foundation, fhould come across your way, efpecially if fuch a work fhould happen to be written by an accomplifhed female of homebred principles, claiming refpect on account of her fex and age, and deferving homage for her fervices in the caufe of human happinefs; be fure to run her down with relentlefs fury;—libel her character, vilify her motives, diftort her meaning, ridicule her infirmities; fhe is fair paftime, fhe is fafe game, fhe will make no defence: you have a hard head, and fh probably a foft heart; and though fhe may not feel much for her literary fame, fhe may be made to repine at the obftruction of her efforts for promoting the improvement of the rifing generation.

We truft that you are by this time convinced that a Reviewer is neither bound in law, or confcience, to facrifice his popularity or views of profit, to gratify any filly defire he may be tempted to entertain of doing good in the world.

We think that this was the fubftance, as nearly as we can recollect, of what our experienced friend imparted to us:

"His years were awful, and his words were wife;
But *(our)* imperious, *(our)* unconquer'd foul
No laws can limit, no refpect controul;
Grant that the gods his matchlefs *fenfe* have given,
Has *foul reproach* a privilege from Heaven?"

We are perfuaded that it has not, nor from England either. We are convinced that this whole fyftem of modern reviewing, as explained in the preceding pages, is a grofs libel upon the found underftandings and good difpofitions of the well educated part of the people of England. We think that we perceive a confirmation of this opinion in the regret that we continually hear expreffed, at the lamentable influence which the "advice" above detailed has had upon this department of literature. And we fhould not prognofticate unfavourably of the public reception which would be given to a Review, conducted upon directly oppofite principles; to one that is really honeft and impartial in its intentions, and free from all felfifh views and wilful perverfions of truth; if fuch an affemblage of qualities could in thefe days be combined with a fufficient degree of judgment, talent, and information. But confidering the temptations to deviate from the ftraight path which would be conftantly thrown in its way; we confess that we are not very fanguine in our hopes of living to fee very great progrefs made towards fuch a confummation.

On one point indeed it would be abfolutely neceffary to follow the advice of our experienced friend. *Subjects* muft now fometimes be treated to the exclusion of *books*, and we fear alfo controverfially. For hateful as the name of controverfy is to us, we have a decided conviction, (which we would alfo impreffs upon thofe who wifh to be diftinguifhed for extraordinary candour,) that there cannot be a more mifchievous and fatal method of avoiding controverfy, than by permitting thofe who court it, to diffeminate without contradiction their bold and unwarranted affertions, on fubjects deeply implicating the intereftS of our country, and the welfare of mankind.

We could have wifhed in conclufion to give our readers fome account of the inimitable critique upon the Allegro, by *one John Milton*, which our author has introduced as "a fpecimen of the art." But our limits will not allow of more than an earneft exhortation to all thofe who are difpofed occafionally to indulge in a hearty laugh, always to have the tract within reach. Our own experience has proved that the recipe lofes none of its effect even after frequent repetitions; and we fincerely hope that its author, by a renewed engagement with his publifher, will render it more acceffible to readers in general. His important avocations perhaps have kept him ignorant, that it is now no longer eafy to procure a copy.

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* See a certain controverfy about Oxford.

ERRATUM.

In the 2d line of the 7th Stanza of the Poetry in this day's paper for "friend of courage" read "fiend of carnage."

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT 1st NOVEMBER 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given that his Excellency the Vice President in Council at Fort William has been pleased to resolve to afford to the public Creditors at this Presidency, a limited remittance of the Principal of their 6 per Cent Bengal Loan paper this season upon the following terms.

2d. The Bills to be granted on the Honorable Court of Directors in liquidation of the Principal of the Debt will be drawn at 12 months date, and at the Exchange of two Shillings and four Pence the Sicca Rupee; with an option allowed to the Honorable Court of postponing Payment thereof, for a period of One, Two, or Three Years, after the Bills become due, upon paying Interest thereon half yearly at the rate of five per Cent per Annum.

3d. The Holders of the Six per Cent Loan obligations, their Agents, Attornies, or Assigns, who may be desirous of availing themselves of this accommodation, are requested to send their Tenders accompanied by the Paper itself, under a Sealed cover endorsed "Tender for remittance to Europe," to the Accountant General's Office, on Wednesday morning, the 15th of January 1812, before the hour of 12 o'clock.

4th. A Committee will meet at the Accountant General's Office, at 12 o'clock on that day, consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Accountant General, and the Acting Sub-Treasurer, for the purpose of examining the Tenders, and should the total amount thereof exceed the sum to be remitted, an equal distribution of the remittance will be made, proportionably to the amount of each respective Tender, in even hundreds.

5th. No Tender will be accepted under the sum of Sicca Rupees 5,000, nor will any Bills be granted for a less sum than £ 500.

6th. The Tenders will be made over to the Acting Sub-Treasurer who will pay the Broker Interest in cash, and grant to the Proprietor a Certificate for the amount of the Subscription received from him; which Certificate on being presented at the Accountant General's Office, will be forwarded (together with the original Note properly receipted) to the accountant General at Fort William with the necessary instructions endorsed on the Certificates for granting the Bills, and which will bear date the 15th January 1812.

7th. When the Bills are prepared at Fort William they will either be returned to the Accountant General at this Presidency, for the purpose of being delivered to the Proprietors; or if the Proprietor required it, by instructions to that effect endorsed on the Certificate, the Bills will be forwarded by the Accountant General at Fort William by the earliest opportunities to Europe, under cover to the Parties in whose favor they are drawn.

8th. The Accountant General at Fort William will in like manner forward any Bills for Subscriptions made in Bengal, on the Proprietors, endorsing instructions to that effect upon the Sub-Treasurer's Certificate; agreeably to the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 5th October 1811.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

શરકારી·જાહીર·ખબર·થાએ

કલકતા·અફીની·શરકારી·નોટ·ટકા ૬ છની·બીઆજની·જેપાશે·જનજીરે·મજકુરમાં·હશે·તેહને·તે·નોટોનાં·મુદલ·નાણાં·ભાળે·આ·મોશમમાં·નીમેલી કુનડીઓ·એ·પરમાંણે·આપવા·શાકુ·શેર·કલકતાની·હીજ·ઇકશીલેનશી·વજશ·પરજીદેનત·કોશલમાં·ઠરાવમાં·લાવેલીછે·તેની·બીગત *

મુદલ·કરજ·આપવાનાં·ઇવજમાં·આશ ૧૨ નાં·મુદતથી·બીલાએતમો·કુનડીઓ·શરકાર·કોરટદરેકટર·એહનાં·હુપદર·શીકાજ·રુપીઆનો·ભાવ·શીલીકા·બે·ને·પેનશ·ચાર·પરમાંણે·આપશે·પંન·કુનડીની·મુદત·પુરી·થઆ·પછી·નાંણાં·આપવાને·વરશ·એક·તથા·બે·તથા·તરણ·શુધી·મોકુફ·રાખશેતો·કોરટ·દરેકટર·એની·અરજી·પણ·તેનુ·વીઆજ ૬ મહીનાથી·અરહુ·દર·વરશે·ટકા ૫ પરમાંણે·આપતા·જશે *

જેની·પાશે·ટકા ૬ ની·નોટો·હશે·તેનાં·વકીલ·તથા·ગુમાશતા·અથવા·એખતીઆરી·હોશે·તેહએ·એ·માફક·કરાર·ને·રાજી·હોએતો·તેહએ·આપકુ·ટેકર·આને·રજા·વેહીની·અરજીઓ·નોટશાતે·બંદ·કરીને·તે·હુપર·લખીએજે·વીલાએતની·કુનડીઓ·લેવાની·અરજી·એવુ·લખીને·અકોનટેટ·જંનરાલ·એહનાં·હાકીશમાં·તા· ૧૫ મી·જાંનીવારી·શંને ૧૮૧૨ બુધવારને·દંને·કલાક ૧૨ નાં અગાહુ·લાવી·આપવી *

નેતે·દારે·શરકારનાં·દફતર·દાર·તથા·અકોનટેટ·જંનરાલ·તથા·તીજોરી·માશતર·એ·તરણ·જનાં·કમેટી·આકોનટેટ·જંનદરાલ·એહનાં·હાકીશમાં·ટેનકરશ·છાંનવા·શાકુ·અને·તફકુશ·કરવા·શાકુ·કલાક ૧૨ હુપર·એકટા·થશે·તેહને·ટેનકરશની·જમે·કુ·મોકલવાનીછે·તે·કરતાં·વદતી·થજતો·ટેનકરશમાં·ઇવજ·લખેલુ·હશેતે·ઇવજ·હુપર·કાલની આવશે·તેજ·પરમાંણે·બરાબર·કાલની·વીલાએતમાં·ઇવજ·મોકલવાનુછે·તે·હુપર·કીતી·જશે·અગાર·શો કુ·હશેતો *

ટેનકરશ·આને·કબુલતની·અરજી·કુ· ૫૦૦૦ થી·ઓછી·હશેતો· કબુલકરશે·નહી·ને·કુનડીઓ·પાહુક ૫૦૦ થી વોછી·આપશે·નહી *

ટેનકરશ·આને·કબુલતની·અરજીઓ તીજોરી·માશતરનાં·નાંમથી·લખી·મોકલશે·તે·હુપર·પરચુટેન·બીઆજ·નીશારશેતે·રોકડુ·આપીને·નકી·આવજ·લીકુહશે·તેની·પેટે·ખાવંનદને·શટી·રીકીટ·આને·પોચ·લખી·આપશે·તે·શટીરીકીટ·આકોનટીટ·હાકીશમાં·લાવી·આપીએ·એટલે·તાંહાંથી·તે· શટીરીકીટ·વઆરાલ·નોટ·હુપર·દશતુર·પરમાંણે·પોચ લખી·લજને·નોટ·શુધાં·શટીરીકીટ·શકર·કલકતરનાં·અકોનટીટ·જંનરાલ· એ પાશે·શટીરીકીટ·હુપર·કુનડીઓ·આપવા·લખવાનુછે·તે·લખીને·મોકલશે·કુનડીઓ·હુપર·તા· ૧૫ મી·જાંનીવારી·શંને ૧૮૧૨ લખી·જશે *

જારે·તે·કુનડીઓ·કલકતામો· તજઆર·થાશે·તારે·તે·કુનડીઓ·ખાવંનને હવાલે·કરવા·શાકુ·અફી·આકોનટેટ·જંનરાલ·એહનાં·પાશે·મોકલશે·અગાર· ખાવંનદની·ખુશીથી·શટીરીકીટ·હુપર લખી·ગએલુ·હશેતો·તે·કુનડીઓ·તફીનાં·આકોનટીટ·જંનરાલ·પેહેલુ·જોગાવાજ·થશે·તે·મધે·જે·ખાવંનનાં·નાંમે·કુનડીઓ·લખેલી·હશેતે·તેવીલાએ·મોકલશે

શેર·કલકતામો·તા· ૫ મી·અકતોબર·શંને ૧૮૧૧ ગીઆજીટી·ઇકશીરંકીનારી·મધે·જાહીર·ખબર·આપેલીછે·તે·પરમાંણે·તીજોરી·માશતર·શટીરીકટ આપેલીછે·તે·હુપર·તે·ધંની·લખશે·જે કુનડીઓ·વીલાએત·મોકલીતો· કલકતા·મધે·અકોનટેનટ·જંનરાલ·ભંગાલા·મધે·નાંમે·લરીહુ·હશેતો·તેની · કુનડીઓ·મોકલી·દેશે *

તા· ૧ નવંબર·શંને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી

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શ્રી

ઇનગ્રેજીખત·ક્યાણીનછેપે

મફતતાલેકીફતખનગ્રેજીમેગીઠમે ૬ ઇકકયામચ્યા ક્યાંપફપંજીનેમજીમરીકતીફત્યાફ ત્યામેહીચેઊઇફેકેપમકેમી યાચેફમીફનેમજ્ય કુંડ્યાઇંગપ્રસંગીક્યાક્યામ્ણોનશંકનમફતતાલેકી ફકીફઈકીફેનકીપેકેપ્રગીચેત મે ભલંતગમંતમણીફિયંકે ત્યાચીત કકીફ

ઊઇફમફક્યાપયાચે કેપણી મહીને ૧૨ ઊઇતીનેપીમલેત કે કેકુંડ્યાકનમનમેડતડનેમગન યાંપનઇનકીમઈકકયાફમપ કીઉંગ 2 પકેંગંક ૪ પ્રસંગિકે તીફકનેકુંડ્યાચીઊઇતપુરી મ ઇક્યાંતનકેમેક્યાપયાકપકે મમીપણોનંમીપતીનકકેંતેમેગી મમેકીતીફતનમેડતડનેમગન યા ચીમણી કેમીનત્યાચે ક્યાકનમ મહીન્યાનેકંકે ઇનગાઉગમે ૬ પ્ર સણેકેતમતીફ

ક્યાકપફગમે ૬ ક્યામચ્યા મેગીકતીફત્યાચેપમીફ ગુપ્તતે મીપકેકેતીયાગીકણેનયામપમી મમમમક મણીકતફક્યાકત્યાણી કકફેકેંડનમ્ણપેમકીમ કેતી ક્યાકનક્યામેગકીધંકક મરન યાકપનક્યાકપેમીમીમકેતી કુંડ્યાક્યાપયાચીકણી કેકે ઉકુન કમપકેંગકનમફક્યાચે કકીગત તાગીકે ૧૨ ક્યાનીપગી કન ૧૮૧૨ ઇકેકપગીપને ૧૨ પુપીકે ણુનક્યાણી

કણીતેમેગીકનમનચાકમ ન ઘનપકમપકેંગકનમફક ત્રીમેગી મસ્તનકેત્રીપગમેમીગીકમપકેંગક નમફક્યાચેકકીગતકેંડનક ક યામ્મ મમપયામગીતાપને ૧૨ ક નકેમતકેતીફત્યાકકેંડનચીકમસ કકેપાઠપપયાચીકકેતત્યાકેક્યા કતમેતનમકકતનકેંડનમકે કે કકઉગીમકકેફત્યાકકેકમપન મ ફણીકેઈફત્યાકમસણે ઘમઘનમ

ફણીગીમકેતેકકેકક પાઠપપયા ચા કકેત્યાકપનમેઉમઈફેકેકકી મકકેશંમનકકફેતન

કેંડનકમ્ણણેમણીમકેતીચીક ણીસિકકે ૬૦૦૦ પાંચકમનકેગી કમમી કકફ્યાકમણીફમનણાનમ ણીકણીકુંડ્યાપોંડ ૬૦૦ કેક્યામ મીકેણાનમણી

કેંડનકમ્ણણે મણીમકેતી ક્યાકક્યાંતીમેગીમસ્તનચે મપે ઉકુનંપાઠપીતીફત્યાકપરન ફુઠ મફક્યાકનીકેફતેમેકેકેગીનનમી કેકપકેતમકકેફત્યાકેમી કેણ્યા કકનગીમીમેઠમ્ણણે પાઠપતીઉકુન કકેતીફતેકનગીમીમેઠ ઘમપકેંઠ ઘમીગતકણુનક્યાપિમ્ણણે તે ફુનતેકનગીમીમેઠપકકફેગીપ નગાઉમસણેપાઠપતીઉકુન કેગીન મેઠકકેકકનગીમીમેઠ શકકનમફ મતાકેકીફઘમપકેંઠંકંમફ યા ગમડેકકનગીમીમેઠપન કુંડ્યા ક્યાપયામગીતાઉક્યાચેકકેતે ઉ કેકપાઠપતીતીફકુંડ્યાપન તેગીકે ૧૬ ક્યાનીપગી કન ૧૮૧૨ ઉકી ઉમઈફ

કેક્યાત્યાકુંડ્યામફમતાકેકે ત યાનકેતીફતેક્યાત્યાકુંડ્યા કેણ્યા ચેકકપકેમમકપયામગીતાકેકેકમ પકેંઠંકંમફક્યાગમડેકપાઠપતી ફકગનકેણ્યાચેમગીને કનગીમી મેઠપનઉકુનગેફેકકફક્યાક ત્યાકુંડ્યાતેકીફકમપકેંઠંકંમફકમ મમેગપઈકેઈફત્યામકેણ્યાકેણ્યા ચેમપેકુંડ્યાઉગીફક્યાકકતીફત્યા કતીમકેતેકપાઠપતીતીફ

કકનમફમતાકેકેતાગીકે ૬ કમવેંઘનકન ૧૮૧૧ ગ્યાનીગીઈ મત્રાકીમગીમકેક્યાણીનકેકઘનગી ઉકકેત્યાપ્રસણેતીમેગીમસ્તન કન ગીમીમેઠગીફેકકેત્યાકપનતો કે ણીઉગીફમીકુંડ્યાગીમયેતેક પાઠ તીનકમાત્યાતનમફમતાયેકીફક મકેંઠંકંમફઘંગાફમકેકેમ મં નમમકકેફત્યાચ્યાકુંડ્યા પાઠતીન કેતીફ

તાગીકે ૧ નવેંઘનકન ૧૮૧૧ ઈંગ્રેજી

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Secretary to Govt.
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